

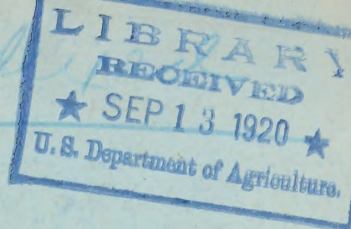
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INDEXED.

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CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SMALL FRUITS; INDEXED.

ROSES, ETC.



WALTER PEAASE APPLE.—SEE PAGE 33.

FRED. E. YOUNG,

NURSERYMAN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WE COVER:

**Five-Acre Farm
Fertilizers
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An Illustrated Journal of Technical Instruction and
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No other paper unites so systematically and thoroughly the beautiful with the needful, embracing all Pleasure and Profit in working the soil, elucidating all methods that tend to make it yield freely, and its products subservient to home and market. Our energies are directed to the well-being, comfort and financial success of our tens of thousands of readers in country and suburbs. **American Gardening fills all wants and includes all that is worth knowing.** Specimen Copy will be mailed Free to all Applicants.

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Address **AMERICAN GARDENING, P. O. Box 1697, NEW YORK.**

NOTE—We wish every one who is not already a subscriber would send and get a sample copy of American Gardening. It is invaluable to every one who loves and grows fruit or flowers, either for pleasure or profit.

Special Offer—We will send American Gardening for one year for 50 cents, as a premium on orders of \$10 or over, or for 75 cents with orders of \$5. **See coupon.**

TESTIMONIALS.

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester N. Y.

Stark, Stark Co., Ill.,
December 4 1894.

DEAR SIR: "I am pleased to find that all my and Mr. Duffy's old customers are willing to buy of me again, all of which goes to show that they got value received for their money before. When I canvassed for you three years ago I was a little timid about recommending your stock as you was a stranger to me and we had been so heartlessly wronged by nurserymen that I did not wish to be implicated in beating my neighbors, where I expected to reside, but my wife and I bought some of your stock, which we planted out on our farm, and we have, to-day, more living trees out of the \$16.00 worth that we got of you than from over \$100 worth bought of local or Illinois nurseries. This shows that Rochester stock is the thing to buy and it gives me something to talk on and I can show my own experience to customers. I shall put out \$25 worth of trees for myself in the spring and will tell my customers so. I hope to have all orders filled with stock true to name and delivered in good shape; for I have had some men tell me that I cannot get trees that far that will be in good shape and alive, but I exploded that idea with some of them: I sent some raspberries to a friend of mine in Florida, by mail, and he reports that he received them in good shape, thus you see if a person unaccustomed to packing and shipping can get stock through all right, we can certainly expect good results from men that are continually in the business, like yourself.

Yours truly,

WM. T. DITMON.

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.

KINGSVILLE, ONT.
March 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the pear trees I bought of you last spring, I was highly pleased with them; in all they were a fine lot and many who examined the trees when they came pronounced them the finest lot of pear trees that ever came to this place, but after planting the trees came on the awful drought of last summer, which was terrible for young trees. We did not have one rain the whole summer, and I gave my trees up as lost, as I did not expect to have a tree live through the drought; there were cracks in the ground so large I could put my hand nearly to the bottom of the roots, but for all this the trees pulled through all O. K. to my great surprise. Out of the 1,000 trees which I had from you there was only about 10 in all that died. They did not grow any last summer only just lived, with which I am well pleased.

Yours truly,

ORLAND SCRATCH.

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.,

NICKTOWN, PA.
Nov. 12, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I received the trees in fine condition and am very well satisfied with them.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. KIRSCH.

Quantity.	VARIETIES DESIRED.	PRICE.

— 1896. —

WE take pleasure in presenting you herewith our spring catalogue. The trees and plants we offer are vigorous, hardy, strong and healthy and the very best the fertile soil of Western New York can produce.

We desire to do business with you direct; our catalogue gives accurate information and more of it than any agent, no matter how reliable, could possibly do. We can save you the agent's commission and cost of delivery—often 40 to 50 per cent.

You can make out your order from the catalogue at your own leisure, send it to us with remittance to cover the amount and *we do the rest*. We promptly acknowledge receipt of the order and notify you when goods are shipped. We have hundreds of pleased customers all over the country who send us their orders this way yearly. If you have never purchased from us before we should be pleased to have you send us a trial order.

We shall give every order our personal and careful attention, and are certain we can please you in quality of stock, promptness and attention to your wants. We shall be glad to have you write us in reference to anything we offer and shall consider it a pleasure to help you to make a selection suited to your locality, etc.

Remember we are growers of nearly every variety of trees and plants and can supply you direct, thereby saving all commissions and charges of agents and dealers.

We offer many new and valuable fruits, among them **The Alice Grape, The Walter Pease and Beauty of Bath Apples, The Bourgeat Quince**, and others, full particulars of which will be found herein. These should be secured direct from us, which will guarantee their genuineness.

We may say, that our orders for the Spring of 1895 were nearly double as many as any other year, and we anticipate a like increase for 1896, for we believe that honest dealings, first-class stock and fair prices are appreciated, and we have pleasure in saying that many of our customers have bought from us for the past six or eight seasons and are still sending us their orders and testimonials *unsolicited*, which are printed throughout the catalogue.

The past year has been a remarkable one in many respects. The winter of 1894-5 was very cold and the ground froze 2 feet deep in this section. As a result it was impossible to dig trees and plants as early in the Spring as usual, which threw us back from 2 to 3 weeks in our work. This was bad enough; but to make it worse, it came out hot as July early in April and remained so for some time, which made the buds swell so quickly that we had only about *two weeks* in which to pack and ship a *year's business*. It made us hustle. We got the stock out as quickly as possible in good season, and with few exceptions we are pleased to know, it has done well. Summer heat in April when it should have been cool and moist, followed by hot winds, and scarcely any rain for months, made it the hardest season upon fruit trees both in shipping and transplanting we have ever known.

Our customers have no idea of the immense amount of work necessary to fill even a small order, and of the limited time in which to do it. The stock must all be dug and brought on the yard, each variety kept separate and carefully labeled and then heeled in tranches, and this with many hundred varieties of trees and small fruits, often before a single order can be filled. This is particular work; the stock must be kept from frost, sun and wind, and right here is where careful handling tells to the customer's benefit.

We are well aware that the best advertisement we can have is a pleased customer—your success means our success. We want to do by you just as we would expect of others. If you succeed with the trees and plants you get from us it means more business, and this is what we are doing, as many of our customers who buy from us year after year can testify.

You can help us very much in this by ordering early and giving us as much time as possible to prepare and pack your order. *We have now in cellar a quantity of Small Fruit Plants, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Trees, etc., which we can ship at any time, in February or March, as soon as danger of frost is over.* We desire customers to take advantage of this and get the benefit of early planting. We have prepared these especially for Western and Southern orders, where Spring is much earlier than it is with us.

We wish to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of our many customers. It has been a pleasure to do business with them. In a business like ours, where we have to do so much in such a short time, mistakes will occur—we often wonder they are so few—and we appreciate a kindly letter about it advising us promptly, and we always stand ready to correct any error that may occur.

The price of trees and plants, like that of potatoes, wheat, etc., has been at a very low figure the past few years. This cannot continue much longer. In fact, those who defer planting another year will have to pay higher prices. Now is the time to secure them at bottom figures.

We wish also to call attention to the special offers and collections at reduced rates in the catalogue, and to the books and papers offered as premiums, knowing as we do their value to every farmer and fruit grower.

FRUIT GROWING.

We are of the opinion that it is unwise to go exclusively into any one kind of fruit. A late Spring frost may ruin your entire crop. It is better to plant a general selection of small and large fruits, beginning with the small fruits first for immediate returns.

Many a farmer asks himself the question, what he will do with his land. With growing wheat at a loss, and the failure of many crops, it is discouraging. The fact is that ten acres of fruit, well and intelligently cared for and marketed, will bring more profit than the entire one hundred acres in grain. There is no uncertainty about this. When you can buy apple trees at 12 to 15 cents, pears and plums at 20 to 30 cents, peaches at 8 and 10 cents, and small fruits in proportion, and no better stock can be grown anywhere, there can be no question as to the profit or wisdom of the investment, and every year's delay is a serious loss.

There is always a market for first-class fruit, well put up, and there always will be. This country is too large to be overdone in the fruit business. When California fruit can be brought across the continent and sold at a profit, our home grown fruit of better flavor, fresh and juicy, if as well grown and put up, will bring more or as good profit. Ten acres thus planted and cared for will bring in a handsome living.

We know of an apple orchard of 1,000 trees that the fruit brought \$1,100 cash in 1892, and the buyer supplied his own barrels and did the picking. The fruit sold again in 1893 for nearly \$800. We do not know what it brought this year. We also know many other orchards of 100 to 200 trees that bring \$200 to \$300 dollars yearly and right here we would say that a five or ten acre apple orchard is the most profitable investment a farmer can make. If you plant the right kind and give it good cultivation, success is certain.

Pears, plums, peaches and quinces are even more profitable. *An acre of strawberries*, at five cents per quart will pay a good profit. Raspberries, currants and blackberries, and above all the large *gooseberries* are always in demand and bring good prices. We believe there is no better chance for a live farmer than the growing of the

large gooseberries, such as Keepsake, 'Crown Bob', etc. A quart of them cannot be bought in the market, and they will certainly bring fancy prices *here* as they do in England.

What then will you do with the land? Plant ten acres to general fruit. Begin now, and plant something yearly, work into it gradually, and with care, industry and intelligent effort you will certainly not be disappointed in results.

CLUB ORDERS.

We shall be pleased to have you show our catalogue to your neighbors and friends and have them send for it, or send us a list of names of parties interested and we will send them a copy at once. Also if you desire, get up a club order in your neighborhood the one getting up the club always gets a liberal commission in stock free for himself. You can with a little effort secure 25 to 100 trees free this way. There are many people who will not take the trouble to order direct, but who would be glad to send with you for a few trees. There will be no trouble in showing them which is best, to buy from *agents* whom they do not know, or direct from the nurseryman, who has business and reputation at stake. We offer to you goods at prices which no agent can approach, and stock, that for quality and size, few agents ever deliver. Many of our friends and customers get up clubs in this way, order direct and get the benefit of our prices and save freight charges, etc., which is a wise and good way to order.

Buying direct you get the stock promptly; it is not carted around in the sun all day and dried out so that it cannot grow, but comes to you fresh and in perfect condition, just as taken from the ground. Besides this you have time to look over the catalogue, choose just what you want, get what you order and are sure that the trees and fruits are exactly as represented and the result is success and permanent pleasure and profit. This is our way of doing business and we have hundreds of pleased customers in every State and Province, many of whose testimonials are printed herein, who can testify to the satisfaction, success and pleasure they have had in dealing with us.

Hardy Northern Grown Trees and Plants.

A few words in regard to Rochester Trees may be pardoned. If we do not tell about them no one else will:—

After over half a century of testing, Rochester-grown trees stand to-day as the best to be had. A large share of all the bearing orchards are *Rochester trees*. Fifty years have demonstrated that they may be transplanted from Maine to Montana with greater success than from any other section. The soil here seems to have the exact requirements to produce hardy, thrifty trees. Two or three years from bud are required here to grow a first-class tree. The wood is hard and matured. Trees grown in the South or West make as much wood in one year as those here in two, and as a consequence the wood is soft from too rapid growth. Trees thus grown are apt to be tender and not suitable for transplanting in cold northern sections. On the other hand, northern grown trees, being suited to the climate, will immediately start into growth and make a vigorous and lasting tree. The truth of this must be apparent.

Farm Notes.

"FACTS, NOT FANCY."

The testing of new fruits is with us a delight. We love it. We have several acres on which we try most everything grown, and the following gives our personal experience and opinion of those we have fruited:

STRAWBERRIES—We have fruited 25 or 30 kinds. The drought, last season, knocked most of them out, but revealed those that were **Dry Weather Plants**. Among these **Gandy**, **Rio**, **Timbrell**, **Haverland**, **Crescent**, **Belle** and **Greenville**, seemed to stand it best. **Rio** gave us first and finest berries, **Michels** and **Beeder Wood** were second grade. **Greenville** seemed to wilt under hot sun worst of any, but it is a large and fine berry and one of the best. **Crawford** a failure. **Haverland** did splendid, but it is too soft for our use. **Sharpless** made large plants but failed to produce as we used to know it. **Warfield** and **Parker Earle** dried up on the vines, almost worthless. **Parker Earle** seems tender—many were winter killed. It is a grand grower, loads heavily, and in a good season, on rich soil, will be a dandy. **Timbrell**, very thrifty, gave us large berries, very dark red on top, but white underneath; best flavored and finest table berry we had. **Banquet**, not worth planting. **Gandy** did splendid, stood up strong and gave a fine crop. So did **Belle**. These were our two best late berries. **Dayton** did well. It is one of the best earlies. **Princess**, **Lovett** and others were not their best. Another more favorable season would make them all very much better. Other new kinds not yet fruited.

RASPBERRIES—We have fruited most kinds going. **Miller** by far our best early sort. **Royal Church** gave us grand fruit and lots of it; a large and fine berry, but crumbles easily. **Superlative**, best flavor; best all-around berry; suits us to perfection. **Loudon** fruited freely; very productive and hardy, but quality not best—not as good as **Cuthbert**. **Cuthbert**, in perfection, a grand berry; very large, delicious. **Superlative** only can equal or surpass it. **Marlboro**, early, very large; beautiful but poor quality; a good market berry. **Columbian** gave us fine fruit, large and rich; plants small yet. **Palmer** and **Ohio**, best early blacks. **Kansas** and **Gregg**, very large and fine; **Kansas** most prolific. Others not fruited.

BLACKBERRIES—**Eldorado** gave us fine fruit. It is a grand berry. **Minnewaski**, another one just as good. **Taylor** and **Erie** did not fruit. All are hardy with us.

CURRENTS—We were disappointed in **North Star**; fine grower, but fruit too small. Perhaps it will do better another year or in different land. **Fay's** our best Red sort, **Cherry** next.

GOOSEBERRIES—Many kinds planted but none fruited. **Red Jacket** strongest grower, **Chautauqua** next best. **English** sorts grew finely. On grounds of another we saw **Triumph**, **Keepsake** and **Golden Prolific** fruiting. They were simply grand, large bushes, loaded with handsome fruit. Hope we will soon have some ourselves—you too.

GRAPES—**Brighton** is our favorite fall grape, so delicious; **Delaware** and **Niagara** for red and white, and with **Concord**, **Worden** and the **Diamond** you have the best. Other varieties suited only to amateurs. After eating **Alice**, the **Niagara** tastes as flat as a cabbage leaf. **Alice** is the only one that keeps till Christmas.

PRUNES—We find **Felemberg** much larger and better than the **German Prune**. We gathered over a barrel off two small trees; very large and fine fruit. We have a new prune from **Oregon**, called **Pacific**, that beats them all, by far the largest, and in quality is the finest **Prune** or **Plum** we ever ate. Better quality than **Green Gage** or **Jefferson** and will be offered in due time.

ROSES—With us **M. P. Wilder** is by far the best red rose. It is rich and beautiful. **Margaret Dickson** the finest white and **La France** queen of all. **Mrs. John Laing** and **M. Gabriel Luizet** are magnificent pink roses, easily the finest, and **Earl of Dufferin** the best **Dark Maroon**.

SHRUBS—For beauty give us the **Flowering Almond**. Their double rose flowers are magnificent, early in spring. The **Clematis Paniculata** is very effective—makes a mass of white and grows quickly. **Trumpet Vine** with great heart-shaped leaves, makes the finest foliage climber. **Jackmanii**, easily the best purple sort. The **Purple Wisteria** is also very attractive and beautiful, a wonder to us that so few plant it. **Ampelopsis Veitchii**, covers the wall quick and completely; finest climbing vine. **Atheas** are magnificent, easily the finest fall shrub. **Golden Spirea**, very attractive.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—The **Magnolias** on our streets are beautiful—perfectly hardy here. They make fine lawn trees; a perfect mass of white before the leaves appear. **Catalpa** is unequaled as a flowering shade tree, much superior to **Horse Chestnut**. **Norway Maple** is easily our finest maple. The **Imperial Cut Leaf Birch**. The **Smoke Trees** and the **Weir's Maple**, are very beautiful and cannot be left out. **Carolina Poplar** makes a quick growing shade tree, and will grow any place.

Biggle Berry Book.

Published by "Farm Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL ABOUT BERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM.



ONE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

A book on Berry Culture, full of the latest and most practical things on the subject; treating of Pistillates and Staminate, Varieties, Preparation of the Ground, Planting and Cultivating, Picking and Marketing. Profusely illustrated with over 60 engravings from original photographs made expressly for the book, and over

60 Colored Reproductions from Nature.

It is creating a sensation among berry growers. They say it is *practical; full of common sense; unique; complete; a gem; an encyclopædia of berry lore.* Valuable for the amateur and the commercial berry grower. Overflowing with helpful hints

Mr. J. H. Hale says: "It is the most complete book ever issued on small fruit culture in this country."

Every lover of fine berries should have this splendid book. The latest and best on the subject. It will help you. Tells how others grow them. We can offer it to our customers for 50 cents, postpaid, or will send it *free* with all orders of \$10.00 or over when requested, or for 25 cents with an order of \$5.00. **See Coupon.**

COLLECTIONS.

No. 1. NEW FRUITS.

TREES—SPECIAL OFFER.

1 Walter Pease Apple.....	\$.50
1 Centennial Cherry.....	.50
1 Harris Apricot.....	.30
1 Triumph Peach.....	.50
1 Bourgeat Quince.....	.50

Above 5 trees for \$2.00, F. O. B. \$2.30

No. 2. TREES.

14 TREES, F. O. B., FOR \$4.50.

1 Walter Pease Apple.....	\$.50
1 Beauty of Bath Apple.....	.75
1 Dudley's Winter Apple.....	.50
1 Vermont Beauty Pear.....	.40
1 Idaho Pear.....	.35
1 Centennial Cherry.....	.50
1 Early La Maurie Cherry.....	.30
1 Harris Apricot.....	.30
1 Abundance Plum.....	.30
1 Monarch Plum.....	.30
1 Triumph Peach.....	.50
1 Crosby Peach.....	.25
1 Champion Peach.....	.25
1 Bourgeat Quince.....	.50

14 RETAIL PRICE. \$5.70

No. 3. NEW FRUITS.

SMALL FRUITS.

1 Alice Grape.....	\$1.00
1 Superlative Raspberry.....	.25
2 Columbian Raspberry.....	1.00
1 Eldorado Blackberry.....	.25
1 Keepsake Gooseberry.....	.25
1 Lancashire Lad.....	.20

Above 7 plants for \$2.00, F. O. B. \$2.95

No. 4. SMALL FRUITS.

40 PLANTS, F. O. B. FOR \$4.50.

1 Alice Grape.....	\$1.00
3 Niagara Grape.....	.45
6 Fay's Prolific Currants.....	.50
6 Royal Church Raspberry.....	.30
3 Superlative ".....	.75
2 Columbian ".....	1.00
6 Palmer Black Caps.....	.25
2 Eldorado Blackberries.....	.50
6 Erie Blackberries.....	.25
3 Keepsake Gooseberries.....	.75
2 Lancashire Lad.....	.40

40 RETAIL PRICE. \$6.15

Other varieties may be added to these collections at list prices.

Number 1 and 3 together, F. O. B. for \$3.40.

Number 2 and 4 together, F. O. B. for \$7.90.

NOVELTIES IN FRUITS.

We offer plants of the following novelties in fruits to our customers. We know nothing about these from our own experience. We have not fruited or tested them in any way. We give the descriptions of the introducers only. That any of these novelties have any permanent or great value we cannot say. It is a question whether fruits ripening out of their season, are desirable or profitable. Each fruit has its own season, and is indispensable in its season. Because a raspberry ripens before a strawberry, is of itself no guaranty of merit—we have cherries which ripen before some strawberries—but many of our customers will be glad to secure a few plants of these for their own testing, and will find no end of pleasure and novelty in watching them grow and fruit on their own grounds.



COPYRIGHTED 1894 BY A. BLANC

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

A Raspberry which ripens its fruit before Strawberries.

This is one of Mr. Burbank's "New Creations." The earliest Raspberry known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before *Hansell*, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit.

"The history of this variety is as follows: Some ten years ago I requested my collector in Japan to hunt up the best wild Raspberries, Blackberries and Strawberries that could be found. Several curious species were received the next season, and among them a red and also a dingy yellow unproductive variety of *Rubus palmatus*. One of these plants, though bearing only a few of the most worthless, tasteless, dingy yellow berries I have ever seen, was selected solely on account of its unusual earliness, to cross with Cuthbert and other well-known raspberries. Among the seedlings raised from this plant was this one, and, though no signs of the Cuthbert appear, yet it can hardly be doubted that Cuthbert pollen has effected some of the wonderful improvements to be seen in this new variety."—From Mr. Burbank's Catalogue.

A very interesting fruit. Strong, field-grown plants, 40 cents each; 3 plants for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50; \$25.00 per 100.

By mail prepaid at single rate.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

A RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY--A GREAT NOVELTY.

Several years ago, Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, had growing in his garden plants of the Aughin-baugh blackberry and Red Antwerp raspberry; the plants being near each other, had grown together. The Judge, having noticed that the plants blossomed and ripened their fruit together, conceived the idea of planting the seeds, from which resulted the production of the Logan Berry. He produced a fruit or berry entirely unlike any in previous existence—a hybrid or mixture of two fruits partaking of the characteristics of both its parents. Canes of the Logan Berry grow unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, very large, without the thorns of the blackberry bushes, but with fine, soft spines, much like those found on raspberry bushes; leaves like those of the raspberry, of a deep green color, coarse and thick.

The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry, is of the same form and shape; color when fully ripe, a dark bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, and not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam is without an equal. The seeds are very small, soft and not abundant, and, therefore, entirely unlike the objectionable seeds of both parents. The fruit is extremely firm and carries well. The canes are enormous bearers, and the fruit commences to ripen very early, the bulk, or nearly all, being ripe and gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful, filling in a place just ahead of these fruits, and coming in immediately after strawberries. They sold readily in the San Francisco market for 80 cents to \$1 per drawer, when strawberries were bringing only 20 to 25 cents.

THE LOGAN BERRY APPROVED BY THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Prof. E. J. Wickson, Associate Professor of Agriculture, and author of "California Fruits and How to Grow Them," writes as follows, in Bulletin 103, of the Experiment Station of the University of California:

"The Logan Berry.—This fruit appears to be a cross between a cultivated red raspberry and the Aughin-baugh (a variety of the California wild blackberry), it was grown by Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal. from seed, in 1884. The result is a berry of unique and striking characteristics. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry, and a combination of the flavors of both. It is a great acquisition to the berries on the market, hard and a good shipper, and has been successfully marketed in quantities by James Waters, of Watsonville, Cal. It has fruited on the experiment grounds three years. The foliage seems to be rust-proof, and no disease has been noticed on the plant."

Garden and Forest published a fine illustration and a very lengthy article on this valuable introduction.

Price for Strong-rooted tips, 60c.

each—by mail prepaid; \$6 per

12, not prepaid.



THE STRAWBERRY = RASPBERRY.

(*Rubus Sorbifolius*.)

This fine and novel fruit is a beautiful dwarf Raspberry, growing only 15 to 18 inches high. The plant itself is handsome, its bright green foliage resembling that of the Rose, and, with its many pure, snow-white flowers, is sufficiently showy to be grown as a flowering plant. The fruit is produced very early in the season. They are of the size and shape of a large strawberry. In developing, they pass

from pale green through amber and orange to a brilliant and shining red. Their flavor is delicious and unique. The bush dies down to the ground in the Fall, therefore, requiring no protection whatever; in the Spring it grows up more luxuriant than ever. They are of Japanese origin, and, so far, unknown to most botanists. Field grown plants, 40c. each, prepaid; \$3.50 per doz.

1 plant each of the 3 Novelties for \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10.

THE ALICE GRAPE.—Horticultural Report.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN ULSTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Abridged Report of the Committee of the Southern Ulster Horticultural Society, who examined the fruiting vines of the "Alice" grape, as follows:

Of the fruiting vines there are about a dozen, including the original seedling. Their bearing capacity was not exaggerated by the specimen branch exhibited at the fair, all the vines showing a prolific crop. Its growth is remarkably strong, many branches of this season's growth being a dozen feet long or more, and the wood ripening up uniformly. The foliage is exceptionally healthy, the large, thick leaves plainly distinguish it from all other varieties and enabling it to resist mildew and rot, which appear to have had little if any effect upon it, although the season has been remarkable for the prevalence of those maladies, and which the vines of other varieties immediately adjoining plainly show. The berry is of good size, nearly as large as Concord, has a tough skin, without astringency; pulp meaty and tender; flavor fine and quality high; seeds few and small, ranging from 1 to 3, averaging about 2. It adheres firmly to the cluster; showing no indication or tendency to drop or shell. Its color is a pale red, but darker where grown in the shade of the

foliage. The clusters are of medium size, generally slightly shouldered, compact, yet not so crowded as to cause dislocation of berries. Four clusters to the branch are often found, but more frequently three. The wood appears to be medium jointed—neither long or short—were it shorter than it is the clusters would necessarily crowd each other.

During the Winter of '85-'86 a vine was left tied to the upper wire, and in the Spring appeared alive to the terminal buds, and set fruit throughout.

Your committee would say that this vine now has **68 clusters** on it, *probably weighing 25 pounds. One of the young vines (second year's fruiting) shows 48 clusters, probably weighing 16 pounds*, and larger average than those shown at the fair. It appears to ripen with Concord, hold its fruit firmly, seems rich in saccharine, and has every appearance of being a long keeper and excellent shipper.

In conclusion your committee would affirm their favorable opinion of this grape, and emphasize their judgment of its merits not only for general cultivation and market, but for home use.

JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,
CHAS. M. HARCOURT,
Committee.

Having inspected the vines referred to with the above committee, I concur in their conclusions,
ELTON T. DEYO.

SMALL FRUITS.

Small fruits are as a rule the most desirable because yielding the quickest returns. They are all easily grown and with ordinary care and intelligent handling cannot fail to give good results. If started right and taken care of they make a permanent source of income. No one should plant all one kind or variety. Make allowance for failure and have something to fall back on. If strawberries fail you still have your currants and raspberries, etc. Thus a general planting is the safest.

SOIL.—Start right. A good sod plowed down and in hoed crop one year and then well manured is ready for small fruits. Plough deep and sub-soil in the fall if possible to store up moisture against drought. Get the land in best possible shape.

Strawberries, spring set, fruit their best the next year. **Blackberries** are good for 20 years; **Raspberries** do best the 2d to 5th years; **Currants** 2d to 5th years; **Gooseberries** 3rd to 10th years; **Grapes** good for a life time. All varieties of small fruits may be kept in fruitful and paying condition by carefully pruning out the old growth yearly and keeping up a fresh supply of young and fruiting wood.

Grape Vines can be shipped any time in February, March or April. Get them early.

GRAPES.

Grapes are the finest and healthiest of Autumn fruits. With very little care they produce abundantly, and can be grown any place from Mexico to Georgian Bay. Land that will grow nothing else will often produce the finest grapes.

There is no good in having so many different kinds; **Brighton, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Worden and Salem** and the **Alice** are the cream of the list, and contain all the good qualities that any grape can possess.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in the rows.

Planting.—Make large holes, put in some mellow surface soil in bottom, mixed with a little ground bone, if at hand. Prune the top back to from 2 to 4 strong eyes—a large top is no account in planting, it is roots you want. Trim roots back considerable, to start new growth, and in planting spread the roots out carefully, with plenty of soil between them, and see that the soil is well firmed with the feet. A little mulching with coarse manure is beneficial, and a stake set near to keep them from being run over, until they have started vigorous growth.

THE ALICE GRAPE.

In offering the Alice Grape the introducers are conscious that there are already many varieties that are hard to equal or surpass, also that new varieties have often failed to meet expectations, but they believe there is a wide place for the Alice, not occupied by *any other variety*, and that its introduction will prove a boon to many sections and will be amply justified by the response of American vineyardists, either for domestic use or commercial purposes.

A practical test of ten years warrants the introduction of the Alice Grape for the following reasons:

1st.—It is the longest keeper of any market variety, and under suitable conditions will raisin instead of rotting.

2d.—Its firmness of skin, tenacious adherence of berry to peduncle, and solidity of cluster, render it a first-class shipper.

3d.—Its quality is high, being rich in saccharine, and flavor fine without foxiness.

4th.—Its few seeds, 40 per cent. less than Catawba, readily separating from the pulp, and its meaty skin, without acidity, render it desirable for table use.

5th.—Its hardness of vine, having been left tied to the upper wire during the past ten years, withstanding 20° below zero, and fruiting to the terminal buds.

In Ulster Co., N. Y., (the place of its origin) it ripens with Concord; at River Edge, N. J., (on grounds of the *Rural New Yorker*), it ripens with Worden, a few days earlier than Concord. It may also be said in its favor that even in its amber stage it is sweeter and more palatable than some earlier varieties at maturity, and may be gathered before fully ripening, sweetening after being cut from the vines. This feature may be valuable in still colder climates, or when untimely frosts may be expected.

While it is not claimed to be rot proof, the strong growth of vine and thick, heavy foliage render it less susceptible to rot and kindred diseases than other varieties—showing less of mildew, rot, etc., than any other of twenty leading varieties on the same grounds.

Its firm, meaty skin is without acidity, and will be doubly appreciated by the grower for its consequent greater resistance to the action of frosts, as well as to the depredations of insects and birds.

ITS HARDINESS.--An Unparalleled Record.

We believe the Alice will prove to be the hardiest grape grown both in fruit and vine. It is in New York. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ontario, Quebec and New England States or wherever hardiness is desirable we believe it will be invaluable and possibly succeed where no other variety can be grown.

During the month of October, 1895, heavy frosts which completely ruined other grapes, left *The Alice uninjured*.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

CLINTONDALE, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.

On the night of Oct. 9th a heavy frost and hard freeze occurred in the Hudson River Valley, forming ice half an inch thick in this vicinity, freezing apples and pears on the trees. While grapes of various varieties were frozen hard, the ALICE alone seems unimpaired in berry or cluster—being yet, after two days, solid and fresh—the foliage alone showing the effects of frost.

WM. D. WANZER,
HENRY ROE.

Mr. Gunn also writes as follows:

Oct. 15, 1895.—“I send you box of Alice Grapes to-day, fearing to leave them on the vines longer.”

Oct. 29th.—“Hardest freeze of season last night and Alice all right. (Have left three or four vines to test.)”

Nov. 2d.—“After several heavy frosts Alice Grapes still hang firmly to vines, the berries apparently unhurt, fresh and solid without loss of flavor.”

Nov. 5th.—“Clusters still hang apparently unhurt by frost.”

Nov. 11th.—“Alice grapes still hang on vines apparently unhurt by the freezes. Foliage is gone, and the stems mostly brown but grapes do not seem to have lost flavor, and do not shell off. Will send you a cluster by this mail, just cut off 9 A. M. Quite a freeze last night.”

Nov. 14th.—“Not many clusters left on vines now, as I give every grape grower calling here a cluster to taste for themselves and know. For two nights past, one-half inch ice, 6 degrees below freezing point. They were somewhat stiffened but not hard and don't taste as if frozen.”

Note.—The above clusters were received in splendid condition, fresh and plump, we found them tender, crisp, melting and delicious in quality.



A YOUNG FRUITING VINE OF **THE ALICE GRAPE**, FROM PHOTO. SHOWING FOLIAGE, PRODUCTIVENESS, ETC.

AWARDS, PREMIUMS, Etc.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their Fruit Exhibition held in Boston, Oct. 2—4, awarded the ALICE "**First Class Certificate of Merit.**"

At the Ulster Co. Fair, held at Ellenville, Sept 12—14, the judge of Grapes gave first place to the ALICE, as shown by the following extract from the award:

"This grape has many claims to popular favor. It is hardy, productive, of high quality, handsome color, compact clusters, is a very long keeper, adheres firmly to the peduncle, has a firm skin, and is a shipping grape pre-eminently. It is worthy of a **Special Premium.**

E. G. FOWLER, Judge of Fruit."

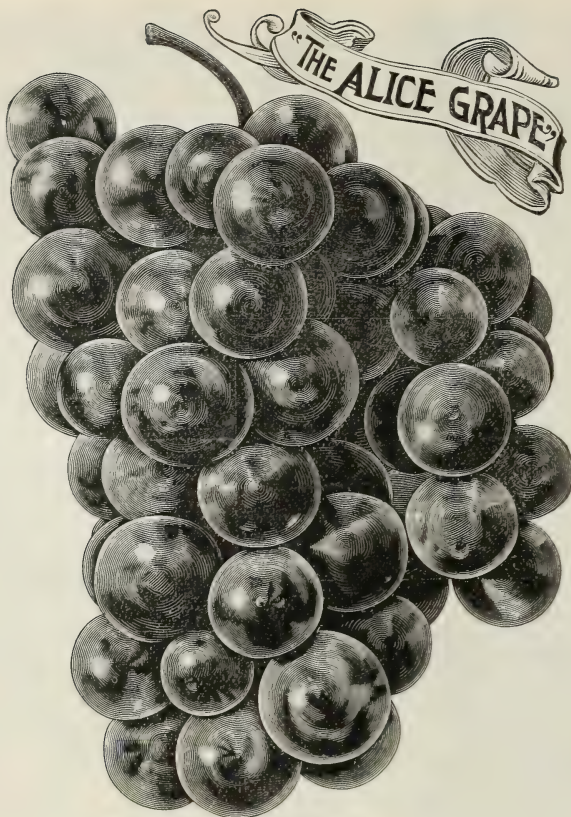
At the Dutchess Co. Fair, held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 26—29, the ALICE was awarded first premium.

Geo. T. Powell again writes: "The ALICE Grape must command attention for its especial good qualities. The award of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is a *just recognition of its value.*"

The Kingston Freeman of the 24th says: "We have received many words of praise concerning the ALICE from people who saw it at the Fairs held about the fruit belt during the month of September, and now that it has been tested—severely tested—as to its late-hanging qualities, there need be nothing more added to its praise. **It is a great grape.**"

The editor of *American Gardening* says "the ALICE is excellent."

E. P. Powell, of Oneida, writes: "The ALICE is surely a fine thing."



A SMALL CLUSTER.

ITS KEEPING QUALITIES.

There are very few varieties that have keeping qualities. **The Alice is preeminently a winter keeping grape**, this has been fully proved; kept in an ordinary cellar where there is good ventilation; without cold storage or special care, they will at the end of winter, in February and March, be sound, plump and sweet. This day, December 25, 1895.—We have just finished eating a delicious cluster almost as fresh as when gathered, only four or five berries unfit to eat in the bunch, owing probably to bruises in gathering. They hold to the stem as firmly as in September; some are slightly shriveled, but no rot. These were kept in an upstairs hall in an ordinary basket without any care. The value of a grape of high quality that can be held and marketed at any time during winter, will be conceded by every grape-grower.

WHAT OTHERS SAY:

Mr. E. S. Carman in the Rural New Yorker. }
March 9, 1895. (Mark the date.) }

Again we may allude to the new "Alice Grape." * A box was received from the originator February 16th. The grapes were received in perfect order; the berries cling to the stems as well as when picked in October. In quality, they are free from all foxiness, sweet, without acidity about the seeds, which are few.

Again, March 10, 1887.

The New "Alice" Grape.—"As to the keeping qualities, there seems no room for question."

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Gunn:

The grape Alice is received. Bunches large enough; compact; much resembles Diana. The flavor is much like Diana, lacking a touch of musk. What is the date of ripening? and did you keep in cold storage? If it is sure to ripen, and is distinct enough from Diana, it has a *very important place to fill*.

Yours truly,

E. C. POWELL.

The Alice Grape is a native seedling of unknown parentage, found in 1884 by Mr. Ward D. Gunn on his farm in Clintondale, Ulster Co., N. Y. It attracted attention by its quality and appearance and was transplanted to his vineyard and a few vines propagated for testing purposes.

DESCRIPTION.

The Fruit—The Alice is a pale red grape, darker when grown in shade, with abundant lilac bloom; the size of Catawba; fruit of fine flavor, high quality, free from foxiness, rich in saccharine; pulp meaty and tender with few seeds and small; sweet to the center; skin thick and tough, without astringency.

The Vine and Foliage—The vine is exceptionally vigorous and strong. Many branches making 12 to 20 feet and more growth in a season. Wood very hard and ripens uniformly. Foliage healthy, large, thick, heavy, dark green, free from mildew; prolific—from 40 to 60 clusters on a well developed vine; very hardy.

The Cluster—Average weight 6 to 12 ounces, medium size, compact, mostly slightly shouldered, some not; ripens with Concord, berries cling to the stem firmly; is an excellent shipping grape; does not rot; in time slowly changes to raisins.

THE CATSKILL RECORDER, }
February 21, 1895. }

A Remarkable Grape.—Ward D. Gunn, of Clintondale, Ulster Co., sends The Recorder a package of his red seedling grape, "Alice." The fruit is very palatable, and certainly its keeping qualities are remarkable, for it now is the last of February and the grape has come through apparently unimpaired.

W. D. BARNES & SON, FRUIT GROWERS, }
MIDDLE HOPE, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895. }

Mr. Ward D. Gunn:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received a box of the Alice grape, that came by mail in very good condition. Accept my thanks for the opportunity to observe its long-keeping qualities. Its vigor, productiveness and fine quality will commend it to all who may see it growing. I am glad that you have placed it before the public.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BARNES.

HILLSIDE, CHATEAUGUAY BASIN, CAN., }
February 20, 1895. }

Mr. Gunn:

DEAR SIR:—The "Alice" reached me safely and was a surprise indeed, for it is certainly very good for this season of the year, and seems what we are looking for, a "winter grape." Thank you, very much, for sending it. We are grape-growers quite extensively and study the merits and demerits closely. I shall hope to hear from you when the vines are on the market. My only doubt is whether the vine would stand the severity of our Canadian climate. I should like to try it.

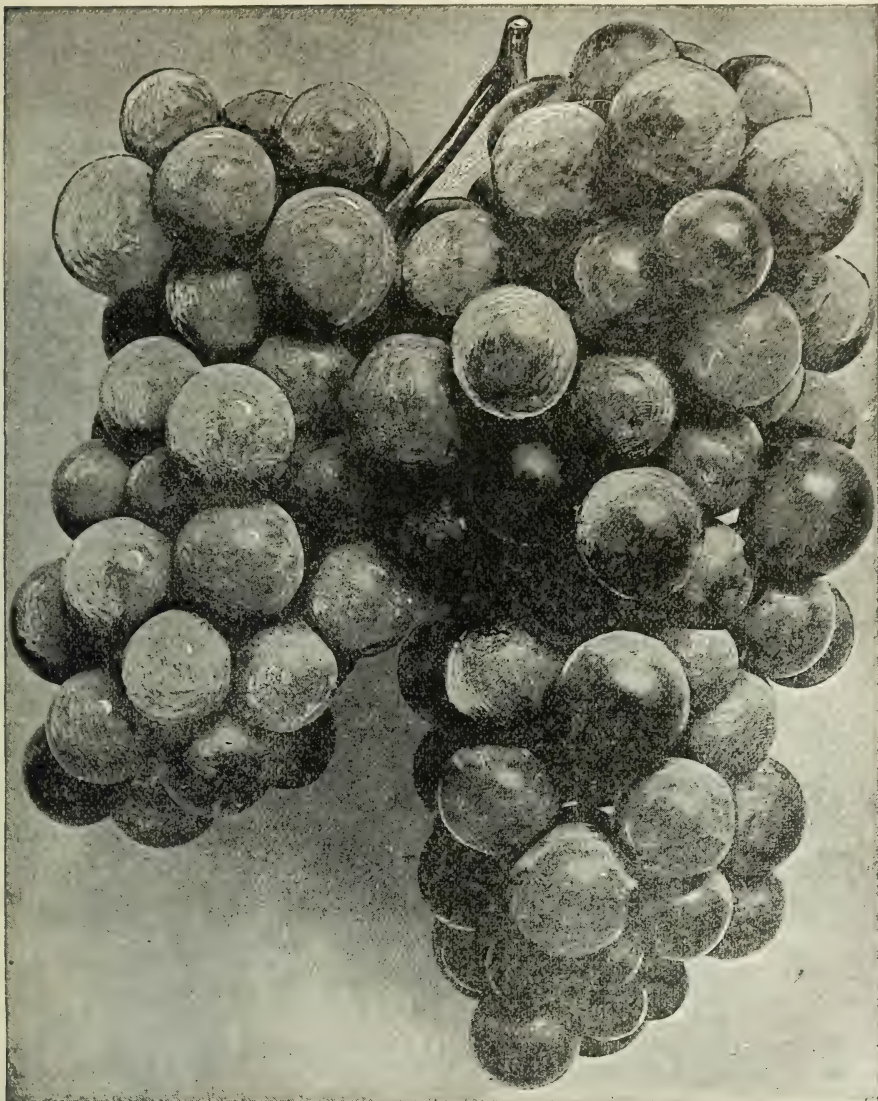
Yours truly,

ANNIE L. JACK.

FROM THE ORANGE COUNTY FARMER, }
February 28, 1895. }

The Alice is Truly a Wonderful Grape.—A few days ago there came to The Farmer office a package of the Alice grapes, grown by Ward D. Gunn, of Clinton-dale, N. Y. They came in fine condition, for so late in the season, proving the claims for it of superior keeping qualities.

See collections page 4 for price of Alice Grape, with other new fruits.



A LARGE CLUSTER OF THE ALICE GRAPE.
[As illustrated in *American Gardening*, January, 1883.]

PRICES OF ALICE VINES.

Strong 1-year, pot-grown and transplanted vines from open ground, \$1.00 each by mail prepaid; \$5.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; \$10.00 per dozen.

Vines can be sent at any time in January, February, or March. Order early as the supply of Vines is limited.

GRAPES—Standard Sorts.

PRICE LIST.

FINE STRONG VINES; 2 YEARS; WELL ROOTED.

	Each.	Doz.	100		Each.	Doz.	100
✓ Agawam, No. 15.	\$.15	\$1.00	\$5.00	✓ Hartford.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$5.00
✓ Lindley, No. 9.....	.15	1.00	5.00	✓ Jefferson.....	.25	2.50	15.00
✓ Salem, No. 22.....	.15	1.50	5.00	✓ Lady.....	.20	2.00	10.00
✓ Wilder, No. 4.....	.15	1.50	7.00	✓ Martha.....	.15	1.50	8.00
✓ Brighton.....	.15	1.50	7.00	✓ Moore's Early.....	.20	1.50	10.00
✓ Champion, earliest.....	.15	1.00	3.50	✓ " Diamond.....	.20	2.00	10.00
✓ Concord , reliable.....	.10	1.00	3.50	✓ Moyer.....	.30	3.00	20.00
✓ Catawba.....	.15	1.00	4.00	✓ Niagara.....	.15	1.00	5.00
✓ Colorain, new.....	.75	7.50	.....	✓ Pocklington.....	.15	1.00	5.00
✓ Delaware.....	.15	1.50	7.00	✓ Ulster Prolific.....	.25	2.50	15.00
✓ Eaton, the largest.....	.25	3.00	12.00	✓ Vergennes.....	.20	2.00	10.00
✓ Empire State.....	.20	1.50	8.00	✓ Worden.....	.15	1.00	5.00
✓ Green Mountain.....	.50	5.00	25.00				

For family use plant Alice, Brighton, Moore's Early, Niagara and Moore's Diamond.

The following 6 Varieties are the Cream of the List.

Brighton—(Red)—The highest quality family grape; melting, delicious, large clusters, hardy, almost seedless; be sure and plant a few vines.

Niagara—(White)—The popular grape; a great yielder and of fine flavor; rich, ripens early, clusters very solid, large vines, gives the greatest satisfaction all over the country.

Moore's Early—(Black)—Very early, large berry, extremely hardy, vigorous, the finest in quality and size, and best early black grape.

Diamond—A white grape of high quality; the best white grape, not quite as productive as Niagara but better flavor, melting and delicious; large cluster and berry, hardy and vigorous; very satisfactory wherever grown.

Concord—The old reliable; juicy and sweet, universally hardy, healthy and productive; more planted than any other kind.

Delaware—The delicious little red table grape; always sells well; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Champion—Very early; black, takes the first market; very hardy.

Eaton—The largest berries—1 inch in diameter; black and good quality; single clusters weighing 25 ounces; fine for exhibition.

Pocklington—light yellow grape; hardy and good quality.

Salem—A dark red grape much liked by some; peculiar agreeable flavor.

Vergennes—(Red)—A fine delicious grape.

Wilder—One of the finest black sorts; largely planted.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

Worden—(Black)—A few days earlier than Concord; largely planted for market purposes; excellent flavor.

SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS.

GRAPE VINES CAN BE SHIPPED AT ANY TIME.

Currants.

The demand for Currants is very large. Fine fruit always bring good prices. One of the richest fruits for jam, jelly or canning purposes. Easily grown, and yielding abundant crops with very little care. The size of the fruit may be largely increased by clean culture. They need good, deep, rich soil, a cool position and plenty of manure annually. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Prune yearly, taking out old wood and keeping a good open top. For currant worm, spray or sprinkle with white hellebore, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water. Very easily done if taken at the right time, don't let the worms get ahead of you, be ready for them, they destroy the foliage very quick. Very little care will bring the crops to perfection.

A very fine lot of plants for spring trade. We can fill orders in February or March if desired. Should be planted very early in spring. Notice the different grades and low prices.



Fay's Prolific—Unquestionably the finest red variety on the market. It has been very highly praised, and it merits it. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry, and more productive; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

PRICE OF FAY'S PROLIFIC PLANTS.

ALL TWO YEAR OLD.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Small but good plants.....	\$.50	\$4.00
First-class fine plants.....	.75	5.50
Extra fine, grown in tree form, 10c. each,	1.00	7.00

SPECIAL PRICES ON 1,000 PLANTS.

Cherry—Very popular; Very large; fine grower and bearer; splendid quality. Red.

ALL TWO YEAR PLANTS.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Small but well-rooted plants.....	\$.50	\$3.00
First-class fine plants.....	.75	4.50
Extra fine and strong plants, 10c. each,	1.00	.....

La Versailles—Very large; excellent quality; resembles the Cherry Currant. Red. 2-year, 75c. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Lee's Prolific—Enormous size; wonderfully productive; agreeable sweet flavor; great bearer, hardy, vigorous. Black. 2-year, first-class, 60c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Victoria—Large; bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens later than most varieties; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters. Red. 2-year, small well-rooted plants, 50c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. First-class, 75c. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

White Grape—Very large; mild flavored; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable. White. 2-year, 60c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

White Dutch—A fine white variety, much valued in Wisconsin. 2-year, first-class, 60c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

North Star—A new hardy Red Currant from Minnesota, standing the cold and bleak climate without injury. The strongest growing red currant on the list. Fruit very small; may be valuable in Northwest;

makes a very large bush. Wood thick, heavy and very hard. Our plants have grown 2 to 3 feet this season. Fine plants, 10c. each; \$1.20 per dozen.

BLACK CURRANTS.

Black Currants are much valued for Jam and Preserves. They are largely grown in New England and vicinity of Boston, and in much demand there. In *England* they are far more popular than the Red and White sorts, and would be better appreciated here if more generally grown.

Black Champion—An English variety of great value; finest quality of all the black varieties; very sweet and delicious; bushes very thrifty and strong grower; berries very large, often fruits heavily at two years in the nursery row; fruits yearly. Fine small plants, 50c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100. Large plants, 75c. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

EAST TAUNTON, MASS., Dec. 3d, 1894.

MR. YOUNG :

Dear Sir :—I should have acknowledged the receipt of box of Currant bushes before, but I did not have a chance to see the stock until a few days ago. They certainly are very fine and all right.

Yours respectfully,

C. W. KING.

Mr. Williams, in Garden and Forest, says :

"I never found a Currant so satisfactory for jelly and table use as Fay's Prolific, and if picked at the right time, it makes more jelly and in less time than any other variety. With berries half an inch in diameter, and bunches from 4 to 5 inches long, and bushes literally loaded, it would seem that perfection in Currants has been reached."



BLACK CHAMPION.

Raspberries.

The average yield of a planting of Raspberries under good cultivation for Red varieties is about 2,500 quarts per acre, and for Black Caps nearly 3,000. The Red Raspberries bring a better price in market than the Black, but the last are largest yielders. We have seen Red varieties selling in the markets here at 20 cents a quart, and they rarely go under 10 to 12 cents. Black averaging 7 to 12 cents.

Soil—They do well on any well drained, good mellow soil. Good loam is best.

Planting—Plant 6 to 7 feet apart and about 3 feet in the row. Our method is to run a furrow with a one-horse plow, twice in the same direction, then lay the plants out carefully where wanted and cover the roots with a hoe, pressing the soil firmly about the roots with the foot. Then we straighten the plant by pressing the soil down on the other side, fill in the furrow level and the job is done. They must be set firm, *being very careful not to break or destroy the young pipe or sprouts, which are to make the future fruiting canes.* Give liberal cultivation and keep clean. Potatoes or beans or anything that will not shade them can be planted between the rows the first year.

Pruning—Do not let canes get too high. Pinch back when 2 to 3 feet. Pruning should be done in the Spring. Trim the lateral branches from 6 to 12 inches long. Leave only 3 or 4 canes to the plant, and give a good dressing of stable manure yearly if to be had. It is wise to cut out all the old canes and dead wood and burn it as soon as the crop is gathered, leaving only the strongest young canes for next year's fruiting.

RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Transplants—These are tips or shoots, transplanted and grown one year. They make strong canes and much better roots and will almost always grow. They are the best to plant. These can be supplied early.

Tips—These are one-year-old plants. Can be shipped after April 1st. Must be packed by themselves and handled very carefully.

EARLY SHIPMENT.

We can supply *Transplants* of the following varieties and ship them in February or March, as early as may be desired: *Red Varieties, Columbian, Superlative, Marlboro, Schaffer Colossal, Black Caps, Palmer, Ohio, Gregg, Souhegan, M. Cluster* and a few Kansas. *Other varieties in April.*

MR. FRED YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir :—Inclosed please find draft for \$57.41, amount of your bill. The trees are all satisfactory, and I thank you very much for mine. Would like to have you advise me if you think it is just as well to set out shrubs in the fall as in the spring. Please acknowledge receipt of inclosed draft, also the \$75.00 previously sent.

Yours truly,

A. H. F. KRUEGER.

NEENAH, WIS., May 24th, 1894.

Among the many new varieties of Raspberries we offer these are believed to be the most valuable. Many of the new varieties are a great improvement on old sorts.



ROYAL CHURCH.

Church is one of the best of the red raspberries. The fruiting branches are long and heavily loaded with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy and of rich flavor."

ROYAL CHURCH.

The Royal Church is a very fine berry for the table and the home garden. We have fruited it for two years and consider it one of the best family berries, because of its strong growth, hardiness, productiveness, and the fact that it fruits freely for a longer time than others. We have had fine ripe fruit from early in July until the middle of August and later.

The berries are very large, bright red, fine for canning. Flavor delicious, aromatic and sprightly. A dish of these large berries, fresh picked, on the table, is an appetizing sight. Over one hundred and fifty berries have been counted on a single branch. The size of the berries is seven-eighths of an inch to an inch in diameter.

It is not suitable for market because it crumbles with handling.

The canes are strong and fruit heavily. Fine plants 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late promologist, of Washington, D. C., says: "Royal

THE SUPERLATIVE RED RASPBERRY.

This new high-toned English Raspberry comes nearer being an ideal berry than any we have grown. With us it seems to be as productive, vigorous, strong grower and as hardy as Cuthbert or any other, while in quality it is far superior to any of them. The English have named it *Superlative*, because I suppose it is not only *Positive* and *Comparative* but *Superlative* in its good qualities—an aristocrat among berries. This berry is, in our opinion, the best red raspberry grown. In quality no other red sort can approach it. It has a delicious flavor, unequalled by any other, and as a market and dessert raspberry it will certainly stand at the head of the list. The fruit is large and very long—color bright red, form rich, sugary, delicious, large heavy clusters, ripening well together. It is fully as hardy as the Cuthbert, makes a large cane, with heavy foliage, and in vigor of productiveness is equal to any. In England it is very largely planted and is considered their best market berry. As a table berry it will command the very highest price.

The English introducers say: "This splendid novelty is an extra first-class variety, the best grower and the heaviest bearer of any; perfectly distinct. It gained the honor of a *first-class certificate* from the *Royal Horticultural Society*, July 26, 1888. This is *par excellence* a dessert raspberry, as the fruit is large and handsome, and is readily plucked owing to its long footstalk. The flavor is very fine, sweet and full; fruit conical, the canes stout. For preserving it is grand, as there is an absence of watery juice; six good fruit weigh an ounce."

We have only 500 plants of this berry to offer, when these are gone no more can be supplied. The price is within reach of all, and we believe it will be the best investment any fruit grower can make to work into this grand sort. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, 25 for \$5, 50 for \$10.

Can be shipped early in March. A row of *Superlative* in the garden will be the treat of the season.



Of the new varieties this is one of the most remarkable. Of the Shaffer type, but hardly even in Wisconsin. It was awarded **Two First Prizes at New York State Fair, Syracuse, September, 1894.** **First Prize** for the best berry for canning purposes, and **First Prize** for evaporating purposes. We give the originator's description as follows:

The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg blackcap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. 1. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody. 2. Its foliage is very handsome and beautiful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts. 3. Its roots are large and spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drouth successfully. 4. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm. 5. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. 6. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form better, is of a more beautiful color, is sweeter and richer in flavor; shrinks less in processing. 7. It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree. 8. Its fruiting season extends from July 12 to August 15. 9. It is a most excellent shipper; never crumbling or crushing either in handling or transportation. 10. It finds a ready market, over 20,000 quarts sold for family use during the past season and some orders could not be supplied. 11. It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 3,500 bushes produced on an average of five quarts each or 17,500 quarts.

We have fruited this once. It is a very fine berry; fruit larger than Shaffer, in fact, very large.

It is difficult to give an idea of the large size the plants of the Columbian attain when fully grown. Canes of the Columbian will make large walking sticks. From the size of the bush, as shown in illustration, some idea may be had of the immense yield this variety is capable of producing. If it succeeds as well in all sections as it does on the originator's grounds it is indeed an acquisition to the berry list. We have only grown it a short time therefore our plants are small yet, but we know many will want it and we can offer **transplanted canes, 2 year plants, at 50c. each, or by mail, postpaid, \$5 per dozen. Good strong tips at 30c. each, \$3 per dozen.**

Transplanted canes can be sent at any time, tips in April only.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL BUSH.

10 years old, 11 feet high, as thrifty and vigorous as ever.

The Alice Grape is unquestionably the Hardest and Longest Keeping Variety ever introduced. Be sure and plant it.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.



An early red raspberry always brings the top price in the market. So that a variety that can be marketed before the Standard sorts are ripe, will be the most profitable for commercial purposes. Most early berries have been inferior and unproductive and have found little favor, but the *Miller* seems to fill the bill and is very popular in New Jersey and Delaware, as the best early sort. We have fruited it once. It is a moderately strong grower, healthy. The fruit is a rich red, good flavor, firm, not as large as Cuthbert at its best, but by far the best early berry we have had. The introducer describes it as follows:

The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter killing, whilst these have both suffered considerably in mild winters. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it *the firmest and best shipping berry in existence*; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruit flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11, the *Miller* producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field, under the same conditions, continuing until August 3—Thompson having been gone three weeks; fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light, sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils with equal success.

The best early berry for commercial purposes; will pay to plant it largely for first crop. Extra strong plants. 15c. each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000.

THE LOUDON RED RASPBERRY.



THE LOUDON.

The Red Raspberry is one of the most profitable small fruit crops grown. To secure the highest prices you must have a berry of bright color, perfectly firm, and of the largest size. This we have in the Loudon, pronounced by E. S. Carman, of the *Rural New Yorker*, the best Red Raspberry in existence. We have fruited it once and think, without question, it is a very valuable berry. Its great value lies in its extreme hardiness. The Wisconsin and Minnesota State Horticultural Societies sent a committee to examine it on the grounds of the originator and they reported it as "The most promising Red Raspberry that we have ever seen for productiveness, size, quality, flavor, firmness of fruit and hardiness, vigor and health of plant."

The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy; fruit bright red.

With us the Loudon averaged about same size as the Cuthbert with ordinary culture. When well grown the Cuthbert is perhaps the larger. In quality it does not equal the Cuthbert in its perfection, but is better than Marlboro. The Loudon is probably the hardiest red berry grown and will be largely planted and certainly become one of the leading market sorts. Where the Cuthbert winter-kills the Loudon will be the best berry of the two. A few plants secured now will in a short time make plants enough for a large plantation. 40c. each, 6 for \$1.75; dozen, \$3.25.

✓ **Cuthbert** (or Queen of the Market)—The grand old berry which in its perfection is not equaled in size or quality except by Superlative. To get best results it needs rich soil and good culture with liberal manuring and it will yield berries in size and refined quality, that are hard to match. If neglected or carelessly grown the fruit will be small and not up to standard. Tall, vigorous

grower, very productive, hardy, remains in fruit a long time; berries large (specimens having measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches around), conical, very firm, excellent quality; crimson.

Strong Transplanted Plants, 35c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000. *Good Sucker Plants*, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000; lots of 2,000 or over at \$6 per 1,000.

One two-year old plant each of Columbian, Superlative and Loudon by mail, prepaid, for \$1.

Golden Queen—The Yellow Cuthbert, very large; color rich golden; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality; the best Yellow Raspberry. A very fine sort both for market and home use. Dozen, 35c.; \$1.50 per 100.

Marlboro—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best carrying red berries; poor quality, handsome color, great bearer. In regard to its earliness the *Rural New Yorker* acknowledges ripe fruit on the 26th of June. Dozen 35c., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal (Dull Red)—The finest red berry for canning or evaporating. It is a strong grower and produces an immense crop of fruit. Much sought for by canning factories as it makes a rich red canned fruit of the best quality. It does not market well. Its immense crops, often 4,000 to 5,000 quarts per acre, make it a most valuable variety to plant.

Strong transplanted 2 year plants, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Strong tips, 1 year, for general planting, 35c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.



Palmer—A very fine new early Black Cap. Fruit large and splendid quality. Will outyield Ohio. The standard early sort. Ripens with Souhegan. Yields large at first picking, and commands best prices in market. Perfectly hardy. Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experimental Station, puts *Palmer* at the head of the list as a market berry. It is supposed to be a cross of Souhegan and Gregg. The vigor and healthy appearance of the bush, with its wonderful productiveness and its early ripening, have attracted much attention, and since it made its appearance it has been fruited with the popular varieties known as Doolittle, Souhegan, etc., and he says it surpasses them by far. Mr. Palmer says that planted beside Souhegan, the *Palmer* yielded 120 bushels per acre from four-year-old bushes, and one bed two years old did as well.

We have a very fine lot of plants of this Standard Early sort.

Transplanted two-year plants can be shipped any time in February or March. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Strong Tips, after April 1st, 35c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Progress—This is one of the very best for early crops and for evaporating. Not as large as Kansas, but it is remarkably sweet and rich and very early. It fruited freely for us on spring set plants. It is large, fine black color, solid and thick and very hardy. It is so vigorous that the plants in one year completely covered the ground in our propagating rows. We believe it is one of the best early varieties. A gentleman in Pennsylvania who has bought from us for many years, thus writes about Progress.

"DEAR SIR: I have fruited the Progress for two years and have had good success with them; they are decidedly the best early Raspberry that I have fruited on my grounds, much superior to the Doolittle; they bear immense crops, ripen early and hold out well in picking, they are firm and of good quality, keep well in the basket and are excellent for evaporating; it is a strong grower and hardy, never has been winter killed with us, and has been free from diseases of all kinds.

Very truly yours,

Leesburg, Pa.

W. A. MUNNELL.

Ohio—The Standard early Berry; very productive. Transplanted 2-year plants, ready for early shipment, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000. Strong Tips, after April 1st, 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000. 2,000 or over at \$7.00 per 1,000.

Eureka—A new variety from Ohio which ripens a few days later than Souhegan, and earlier than Ohio, coming midway between the two. Fruit large and firm, almost equaling Gregg in size. Quality is of the best. Berry free from bloom, and very attractive in the measure, making it a splendid seller. The canes make a strong, upright growth, with a bright, healthy color resembling the Ohio, and quite as hardy. One peculiarity of Eureka is that it seldom throws more than four new canes each season to the hill, and never less than two; thus it is not necessary to thin the canes to the proper number, as nature performs this task. Its ability to bear fruit is truly wonderful.

W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experimental Station, in a paper in the *Ohio Farmer*, September 6th, 1894, also in a paper read before the Ohio State Horticultural Society, December 14th, 1894, claimed: The Eureka was the most productive of any Black Cap. As large as the Gregg, equal to it in vigor, and one of the most promising early varieties he had seen.

Strong Tips, after April 1st, 75c. per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Gregg—The Standard Late Sort, well known; much sought for. Transplanted 2-year Plants, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000. Strong Tips, 35c. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.



The Kansas.

Our great Raspberry collection for 1896 can be shipped in February or March.

12 Palmer Transplants.....	\$.50
6 Columbian Transplants.....	2.50
6 Superlative Transplants.....	1.25
12 Gregg Transplants.....	.50
12 Marlboro or Ohio Transplants.....	.35

Regular retail price\$ 5.10

We offer above 48 plants, by express, for \$3.10; one-half collection or 24 plants for \$1.60, a little over 6c. each.

Kansas—(BLACK CAP)—This variety nearly equals the Shaffer in growth of cane and productiveness. It is jet black, firm and delicious. Not quite as early as Progress but the fruit is large—as large and larger than Gregg—and the hardest Black Cap known. It is unquestionably the best general crop all-around berry now offered. It has been tested and found perfectly hardy in Canada, and of the best quality; ripens with or a little after Souhegan, and yields very much more; fruit ripens even. It produces more canes than Gregg, makes a vigorous growth, and holds its foliage till frost. The canes are absolutely hardy, branch freely and produce fruit from every bud; will stand hot and dry weather equal to any. If you want the best berry, one that is prolific, hardy, immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality, plant Kansas.

Mr. Esau Russell, of Ida Grove, Iowa, kindly writes *The Rural New Yorker* that the Kansas (black cap) is the best raspberry he has ever tried. Without protection, it endured 25 degrees below zero, unharmed.

We have never been able to grow enough plants to supply the demand for this kind, when our orders were filled we had few left for our own planting. We can supply good, strong tips at 50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Gault, Perpetual Raspberry—We can supply plants of this novelty in Raspberries at 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. It is claimed to be of immense size, ripens with Gregg; a late berry; prolonging the season after Gregg and continuing to fruit heavily on new growth until frost. The young canes produce clusters of 80 to 100 berries late in

the fall. A novelty for those who wish berries out of regular season.

Souhegan—Transplanted, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. Tips, 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Mammoth Cluster—Transplanted, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. Tips 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Blackberries.



Fruit rich and delicious. Best when gathered fresh from the bushes. Grows anywhere.

Soil, planting and culture same as for Raspberries, only they should be set 8 feet between the rows and 5 feet in the row. They will succeed on any soil and are good for 20 years or longer. Allow about 3 canes to a plant and pinch when about 3 feet high.

One of the most profitable small fruits, as they are not largely planted and bring good prices any time, and fancy prices when well grown. Large and luscious. Very large tracts of land are devoted to their culture in Wisconsin, and could be in any section. They yield from 90 to 125 bushels per acre, worth \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Most varieties are hardy enough for this latitude. **Ancient Briton, Eldorado** and **Snyder**, are entirely hardy. **Minnewaski** and **Erie**, and others nearly so.

A half acre of blackberries is one of the most profitable crops you can plant.

ELDORADO.

We have fruited this variety and find it large, fine and luscious. A very strong grower; perfectly hardy. The season was much against it this year. It has been cultivated twelve years, and has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop the finest fruit. The fruit has no hard core, but when placed in the mouth melts away, being most pleasing to the taste and very sweet. The yield is enormous, the fruit

being very large, jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed. Summing up its qualities, it is the **most productive, hardiest** (not being injured in Minnesota), of extra fine quality, sweetest, without core, best keeper. Strong Plants, 25c. each; by mail, prepaid; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

— ANCIENT BRITON.

This variety is very popular in Wisconsin, where hundreds of acres are grown for market, and is there considered the very best variety of Blackberry cultivated. It is extremely hardy, almost *iron clad*; immense bearer, fruit jet black, and hence very taking in the market. It is a few days earlier than Snyder, and when well grown fruit is large; ripens evenly; no hard core; fruit firm and splendid shipper. 50c. per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.





ERIE.

One of the best blackberries; fruit of the largest size; perfectly hardy, strong, healthy grower; free from disease; productive; very early, ripening before the Wilson; extra good quality; firm; good shipper. Jet black. The supply of plants has never equaled the demand, which shows its great popularity. 50c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.



MINNEWASKI.

This has made the strongest growth of any variety in our collection. Fruit of finest quality and immensely productive. It makes an enormous plant, and loads with fruit from the top to the ground. A native of New York. Perfectly hardy; ripens very early. Perfectly distinct and one of the very best and hardiest sorts. 50c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES--Old Sorts.

Taylor—Hardy; large, highest quality; strong, spreading growth, productive; ripens with the Kittatinny. Black. 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry—Per dozen, 50c., 100, \$2.

Early Harvest, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Wilson's Junior, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Agawam, 50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Price on large lots on application.

Snyder—The standard for hardiness; always comes through uninjured; largely planted and very successful. 35c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRY COLLECTION.

3 Eldorado.....	.75
12 Erie.....	.50
12 Minnewaski.....	.50
24 Taylor.....	1.00

— 51 \$2.75

The above 51 plants by express for \$1.90.

Other varieties may be ordered with this collection.

Gooseberries.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

The Gooseberry starts early in spring and should be planted early. We can fill orders for most kinds in February or March if desired.

We believe there is no more profitable field for the fruit grower to-day than in Gooseberry culture. We do not refer to the small green and white varieties, but to the large bright-colored and luscious berries, plants of which are now offered. There may be some section in which they will not do so well, but we notice in most Horticultural reports, they are well spoken of by those who have fruited them. There is practically no fruit of these kinds offered on the market. If they were well and attractively put up, they certainly would command fancy prices. That Gooseberries, as large as half dollars, rich and delicious, may be grown here with proper care is an assured fact. Mildew has hitherto been the great drawback, but we have now several American varieties, fully as large and fine as the best English sorts, which are practically mildew proof. These are **Triumph**, **Golden Prolific**, **Red Jacket** and **Chautauqua**. The best English varieties are **KEEPSAKE**, **INDUSTRY**, **LANCASHIRE LAD**, **CROWN BOB** and **WHITE-SMITH**. Mildew can be kept in control with as little care as we give potatoes, by the use of flour of sulphur, one-half ounce to a gallon of water, spraying or sprinkling every ten days during hot weather. We believe the wide awake fruit grower will reap a big reward by working into a plantation of these kinds as soon as possible.

The Gooseberry delights in a cool, moist atmosphere and rich deep soil. They do best planted in partial shade, in garden or orchard. In the Northwest and Northern States, in New England and Canada, they will probably reach the highest perfection.

They are immense yielders. In England a market gardener gathered 6,300 pounds of Industry from one-half acre, which sold for \$60 per ton, or at the rate of \$375 per acre. Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, in *American Gardening* for November 10th states that he gathered *one-half bushel* of fruit from *one plant* of *Red Jacket*.



✓ **Keepsake**—One of the earliest and finest of the English varieties. It has fruited for several years here without any signs of mildew, and brought a fine crop of nearly transparent golden fruit to perfection. All the branches are not as fruitful as above. This was the best one. The fruit is straw-colored, excellent flavor, one of the earliest in cultivation, a large cropper, vigorous and healthy; foliage very early and dense, giving much protection to its bloom and to the fruit. Probably the best English sort yet tried. Selected 2-year plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen, 25 for \$5.00, 50 for \$10.00. 3-year, strong, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

[Illustration from a fruiting plant on the grounds of Mr. John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.]

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

We offer only the best of the English Sorts. These have all been fruited here and have proved the best suited to our soil and climate.

Industry—THE WORLD'S GOOSEBERRY—This famous English variety succeeds admirably throughout the northern portion of the United States but south of New York is not always to be depended upon. It bears immense crops, branches fruiting to the tips, and is quite exempt from mildew; comes into leaf before it flowers, consequently the foliage protects the bloom from destructive spring frosts; enormous size, dark red or cherry color, with numerous hairs; delicious when ripe. It has been fruited in this country for several years and has proved unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth. In cool, rich soil it will yield an abundance of fruit. One grower gathered 6,300 lbs. from half an acre. The price is now so low that every fruit grower can have a row of 100 to 200 bushes. *Order early.*

PRICES FOR INDUSTRY.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 year, First-class.....	\$.15	\$1.20	.....
2 " Extra Selected..	.20	1.75	\$12.00

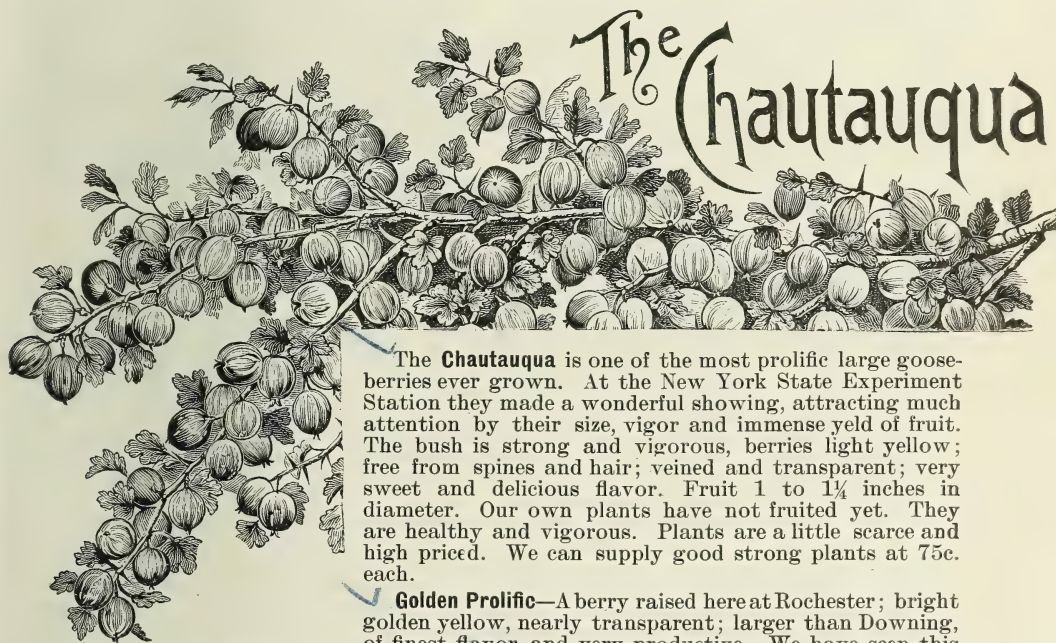
White Smith—A very large White sort, considered the best white English berry; roundish, oblong, smooth; flavor first-rate. 3-year, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

Lancashire Lad—This is one of the most popular English Gooseberries, and is rapidly gaining in favor here wherever fruited. We have laid in a good number of plants and can supply all comers. It is very early red sort of good quality; size very large, smooth. We have not fruited it, but it is claimed to be one of the easiest to grow and a great success. Fine 3-year plants, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Crown Bob—This grand sort is not as largely planted as it should be. We notice it is reported as doing exceedingly well. It is very large, bright red, good flavor, making a strong bush and superior to Industry; not fruited by us. 3-year plants, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

We can supply English Gooseberries in 500 to 1,000 lots at reduced rates on application.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.



The **Chautauqua** is one of the most prolific large gooseberries ever grown. At the New York State Experiment Station they made a wonderful showing, attracting much attention by their size, vigor and immense yield of fruit. The bush is strong and vigorous, berries light yellow; free from spines and hair; veined and transparent; very sweet and delicious flavor. Fruit 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. Our own plants have not fruited yet. They are healthy and vigorous. Plants are a little scarce and high priced. We can supply good strong plants at 75c. each.

Golden Prolific—A berry raised here at Rochester; bright golden yellow, nearly transparent; larger than Downing, of finest flavor, and very productive. We have seen this

Columbus—An American seedling of the largest size. Yellow, 50c. each.

fruiting on the grounds of the originator and it makes a strong plant, free from disease, and fruits quite heavy, the branches being filled with golden berries, medium size and fine flavor. Entirely free from mildew. A grand berry. Two-year, strong, 25c. each; \$3 per dozen.

Gooseberries start to grow very early in spring. We can ship at any time. *Order Early.*

SEE OUR GOOSEBERRY COLLECTION, 12 PLANTS FOR 1.90, NEXT PAGE.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Continued.



Red Jacket—An American gooseberry of highest value, succeeds everywhere. Plants very strong growers. Healthy and does not mildew. We have plants two years old and none other equals them in vigor and health. Has not yet fruited with us. Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, gathered one-half a bushel from one bush. Bright red. As large as the best. Smooth, hardy and very prolific. Mildew has never yet appeared on it during eight years' testing. A home berry that will succeed in our own country as well as the best in England. If you have failed with other sorts, try Red Jacket.

One year, strong, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Two-year, strong, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen.

Triumph—The queen of American gooseberries, and probably the best yellow sort yet produced here. Originated in Pennsylvania. It is a strong grower, and the best bearer of any we have seen, many branches being loaded to the ground and full to the very tips. Color, golden-yellow. Fruit oval, crisp, tender and fine quality. Has never shown any mildew. Strong plants, 50c. each.

Downing—Large, oval; very vigorous, hardy; foliage heavy, covering their fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears abundantly. Profitable for market and home use. Greenish white. Two-year, very strong plants, \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100; light plants, 65c. per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Smith's Improved—One of the largest; oval; sweet, excellent, vigorous, healthy, hardy. Light green. Two-year, \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

Houghton's Seedling—Medium size, roundish, oval, sweet; very productive, valuable. Pale red. Two year, 75c. per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Gooseberries by mail add 15c. per dozen for postage.

Our Home Gooseberry Collection.

24 Plants of the best kinds for \$3.75— all 2-year.	
6 Keepsake.....	\$1.50
6 Industry.....	1.50
2 Crown Best.....	
2 White Smith.....	
4 Lancashire Lad.....	.80
2 Red Jacket.....	.80
2 Golden Prolific.....	.50

24 Total.....\$5.10

We offer the above 24 plants for \$3.75 by express; one-half the collection, 12 plants, for \$1.90.

Strawberries.



The Strawberry is the most delicious and popular small fruit, and rightly so. It is a fruit that every one can have enough for their own use; best only when picked from the vines.

Soil, Etc.—They succeed on most any soil, but it should be rich and moist, and deeply ploughed, 18 inches or 12 anyway. Manure liberally, use wood ashes, ground bone, or old manure, well worked in the soil. Plant early, but better to wait for rain than set in a drought. Land that has been cropped with wheat, corn, potatoes, or garden stuff and well worked up and free from white grubs is the best. Should you not be able to set plants at once when received, OPEN, untie bundles and spread out so that every plant is carefully covered with fresh soil, leaving only the crown and leaves uncovered. It is not necessary to wet them. Shade if the sun is very hot.

Varieties—It is wise to test new varieties to find out exactly which does best on your soil; you want the best only. Some varieties fail on light soil, but do well on other soils. They all do best on a good, heavy, rich loam. With the best varieties and proper care you can grow from 150 to 250 bushels per acre.

Planting—This is most important. If you are planting largely, get your ground in perfect condition, then roll it, to make fine and smooth, so you can see just how deep to set the plants. Use a line, and spade or trowel to open the ground. Have your plants ready and a man or boy can set them rapidly. Set the plants so the crown shows even with the surface. Plant carefully and put roots straight down spreading a little. Make firm and solid by pressing the soil down well around the plant with the hands. Rows should be 3½ feet apart and plants 18 inches in the row.

Cultivation—Cultivate thoroughly and keep the ground perfectly free from weeds. Don't huddle the new plants up into a solid row; give them room to make roots and you will get big berries. Frequent and thorough culture is the secret of big crops.

Our Plants are pure, true to name, large and well rooted and full of vitality and life. They will give the best of satisfaction.

STRAWBERRIES.—Continued.



IMPERFECT.

Winter Protection—It is necessary to lightly cover plants with straw, leaves, etc., after the ground is frozen. Do not neglect it.

Fertilization—Varieties marked (P) have imperfect flowers and need other perfect flowered sorts planted every two or three rows to fertilize the blossom, when they are the most productive of ALL. Choose early, medium, and late varieties, and if only one kind is wanted choose the perfect flowered sorts.

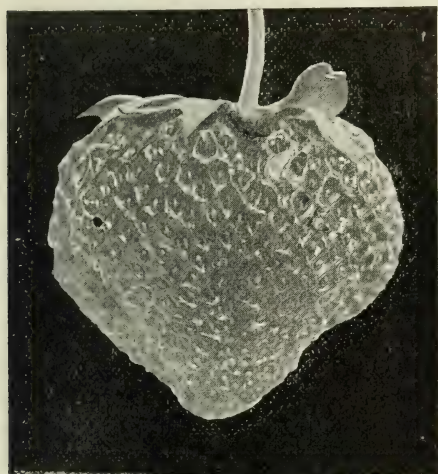


PERFECT.

NEW VARIETIES.

The improvement of the Strawberry goes steadily forward, many new varieties offered this year are believed to be a great improvement over the old sorts, and it will only be a question of time before they will be the standard market kinds. See our special offer on these.

WM. BELT.



WM. BELT.

This new berry marks another step in advance over standard kinds. **Fruit is larger than Bubach and much more productive.** We will, however, let Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, the introducer, speak for it. No one has more experience or can speak with greater authority than he.

"The plant is one of the largest, a very luxuriant grower, making an abundance of strong runners, and as healthy and hardy as other varieties. It has a perfect blossom, and is very productive, much more so than the Bubach. It is very large indeed. I had it on exhibition at our strawberry show last summer, 12 berries to the quart. A few days later I had three quarts containing 37 berries. These were selected from 12 quarts picked from a matted row with good, ordinary culture. The color is bright glossy red, and it colors all over. It is as firm as ordinary berries, and of better quality than is often found in large varieties. In productiveness, size, beauty and quality the Wm. Belt will scale higher than any other variety I ever raised.

Report of the Ohio Experimental Station, October, 1894, on Wm. Belt.

"Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good; moderately firm. Plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. This is one of the most promising varieties ever tested at the station. In size and general appearance it compares favorably with the Marshall, but holds out better towards the end of the season, gives a greater number of large berries. It has been tested two seasons here and the Marshall only one, hence an opinion as to relative value here would be premature. The Marshall has pretty generally been accorded a high place and the probability is that the Wm. Belt will take about the same rank."

✓ Our plants are very fine; \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100. (See our special offer.)

Annie Laurie—This variety has created a sensation wherever shown. **One man said,** "I must have some of those plants if I have to mortgage the farm to pay for them." Mr. M. Crawford says: "It comes so near perfection in size, form, color and quality that a large number of specimens are carried away to be shown to others. At our strawberry meeting in this county I had it and the Prince of Berries handed around for all to taste, and many declared the Annie Laurie to be the better.

The plant is strong and stocky, a luxuriant grower, as healthy as any in cultivation, and a good bearer on either light or heavy soil. It has a perfect blossom, and the fruit will keep in perfection as long as any variety

I know of. The berry is roundish and very uniform in shape and size. The color is glossy red with bright, yellow seeds set on the surface. The quality is unsurpassed. It is just the variety to raise when one wants the best obtainable and plenty of it. 50c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Splendid—This new variety we can offer with great confidence. The plant is a healthy, luxuriant grower, sends out many runners, and bears abundantly. The fruit is large, and far above the average in quality and appearance. It is desirable either for market or home use. 35c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Strawberry Plants must go by express except a very short distance.

STRAWBERRIES,—Continued.

The two following varieties, **Oriole** and **Ideal**, are the result of a careful cross between Hoffman and Bubach. The idea was to secure a variety with the earliness, firmness and color of Hoffman, and the size and vigor of Bubach. They were originated by Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., and were named and described by Prof. S. B. Heiges, United States Pomologist.

Ideal, so named by Professor Heiges. It is ideal in every respect; in form no berry could be more perfect, and its uniformity is certainly very remarkable. We know of no other berry so regular. In color it is just right; the same dark red that distinguishes the Wilson when it comes up right; flesh rich red all through as all over; of a very high flavor, with a firmness unusual among berries of its large size. Calix large and showy and a strong staminate of productive habit and robust healthy growth. In foliage and growth of plants, this variety strongly reminds us of Greenville (it would take a decided expert to tell them apart when growing); its fruit also resembles the Greenville in a decided size and quantity, though more regular and less pointed, with a season a full week earlier, about one picking ahead of Dayton. Nearer perfection, says Mr. Kerr, than any other variety in existence. **Ideal**, says the Pomologist, and he has hit the mark exactly.

Professor M. H. Beckwith, Horticulturist, Delaware Experiment Station, says:

"**IDEAL**—A Strong, vigorous plant with perfect blossoms; fruit large to very large, calyx prominent. The berry is broadly heart-shaped, very uniform in shape, never coxcombed; color, bright scarlet; flesh very firm, deep scarlet throughout, quality excellent. Vines very productive. Begins ripening with Dayton, about four days ahead of Bubach, but continues in bearing much longer."

Mr. Charles Wright, known to all Horticulturists as the Pomologist at the World's Fair, has seen these berries in fruit several times and says in *American Gardening* for January 4, 1896:

"If **BRANDYWINE**, **ORIOLE** and **IDEAL** and several others will hold up to present indications we have something worth planting." "Crescent, Sharpless and Bubach will soon have to be laid aside for Greenville, Tennessee and many of the novelties."

PRICES—**Oriole** and **Ideal**, \$1.00 per dozen; \$6 per 100. (See collection.)



Oriole, (P).—This is an extra early berry, ripening two or three days behind Michel's Early. It is also a large berry, averaging an inch and a quarter across the berry and four inches around; no immense overgrown specimens, and almost no small or unshapely berries among them. It is very productive, second to none in yield, and this with its beautiful deep red color, bright colored seeds, firm dark red flesh with a rich aromatic flavor distinctly its own, makes it the most desirable berry for its money value in market that we have ever seen. There are many fine berries that ripen after the market is full and the price way down, but this variety, while equal or superior to them in other respects, ripens most of its crop before others have given their first picking. Plant strong and healthy, somewhat after the Bubach type. Blossom imperfect. No one at all interested in strawberries can afford to let this variety go another year untried.

"**ORIOLE**—Plant a vigorous grower, with Pistillate blossoms; fruit large to very large, very similar in shape to Bubach; dark scarlet color, seeds sufficiently prominent to make it a first-class shipper; flesh very firm, deep scarlet color to the very centre; rich and high flavor. Very productive. Season three days later than Michel."

Brunette—Originated in Ohio. A wonderful combination of delicious flavor and beauty. Its berries have invariably brought from three to five cents per quart more than the best Haverlands and Bubachs on account of their superior quality. For two seasons, invalids have sent regularly three miles into the country to its originator for Brunette berries, because they claimed it was the only variety they could eat with impunity.

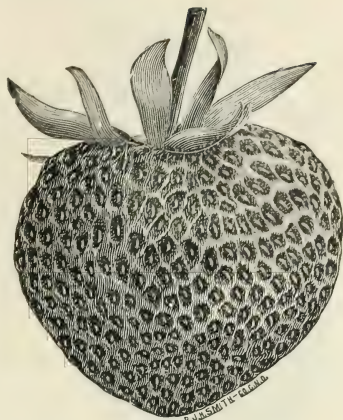
Professor J. Troop, of the Indiana Experiment Station, has placed it at the head of all varieties at that station for delicious flavor and home use.

Professor W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "It is the finest berry for home use with which I am acquainted." 50c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.—Continued.



Marshall—This variety has been accorded a very high place and is one of the finest early berries now grown—very largest size; awarded two First Prizes by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of 1892, again, all the First Prizes including the Lyman Plate in June, 1893. Fourteen berries filled a quart basket. The plant is very hardy, comes out fresh every spring without being covered. Of the largest size, in color very dark rich crimson to the core, flesh fine grained and of a delicious flavor and with the peculiar aroma of the native wild strawberry. The blossom is perfect and needs no fertilization. The plants are strong and very vigorous. The foliage is heavy, and thick enough to protect the blossom from late frosts. It is a remarkably fine keeper and carrier, which will commend it to all growers for the market. 3,000 quarts grown on one-fourth acre. Our plants are very strong. It is the finest grower we have. We can make them this year at 40c. per dozen, \$1.75 per 100.



Brandywine—One of the finest new berries, that every one will want. The plant is remarkably vigorous, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. Produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. Its great productiveness, very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose.

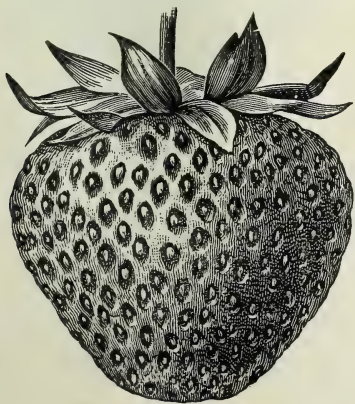
The Rural New Yorker, in its issue of July 16, says:

June 1 —Brandywine, of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish. Heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any raised and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties.

In the issue of July 29, 1893: Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and beginning to ripen (June 11). The size is of the largest, heart shape at its best. A fine keeper and shipper.

We put the price right down so every one of our customers may plant this berry largely. 35c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

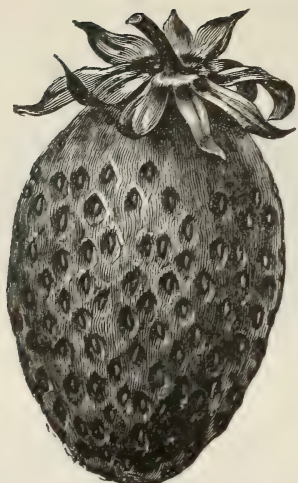
Timbrell—(P). We were much pleased with this berry; the flavor is very fine. Its one fault—not coloring up even—can be overlooked on account of its fine quality. It is not suitable for market, but for the home table it is the most delicious berry we know of. Strong grower; fruit dark crimson. It is the latest of all to ripen; very large, fine shape, and superb quality; one of the finest berries ever introduced. Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, says his choice of all the berries is Brandywine and Timbrell. They make a grand team. 25c. per dozen, \$1 per 100.



TIMBRELL.

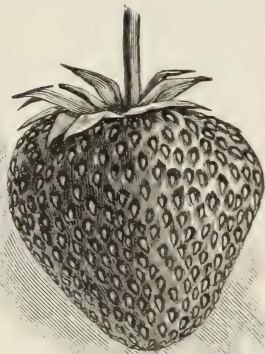
Our Plants are large, vigorous and healthy, grown on rich, strong, soil. IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST.

STRAWBERRIES.—Continued.



Belle—A grand berry of the largest size; ripens late; very productive; fruit large and very long; plants grow very strong and thrifty. Fruit can be picked from it for a full month. Berries often largest and best at the end of the season. It can be depended on as being one of the best all-round berries. We believe every one will be highly pleased with it. It is bright red, beautiful color and excellent flavor; perfect blossom; very hardy. A fine lot of plants. 25c. per dozen, 75c. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Rio—This was our finest early berry the past season. We can recommend it very



RIO.

highly. Perfect blossom. Very beautiful and exceedingly prolific. It is a seedling of Sharpless; color a bright red; very strong grower. Our plants are fine and healthy. We take the following from *The Rural New Yorker*, July 29, 1893: June 5—Rio. First ripe berries picked this date. It is nearly the earliest variety of our collection, and for the earliest, the berries are the largest and best quality, Scarlet, medium firm, high quality, broadly ovate, somewhat fan-shaped now and then, but not coxcombed. As a first early berry this is well worthy of trial, because of its size, shape, quality and color. The quality is excellent. We know of no better quality in so early a berry. Color bright, glossy scarlet; calyx leafy.

25c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Ivanhoe—A fine early berry which Mr. Crawford wrote us was his best extra early. We have not grown it. It, no doubt, stands very high. Strong plants, 25c. per dozen; \$1 per 100.

Tennessee Prolific—It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome, and as productive as Haverland, and far superior in every way, and we think it is a berry everybody will like. It is a great plant-maker, with beautiful, healthy foliage and perfect blossoms. The popular variety in Virginia and Maryland. Thought to be one of the best market varieties ever produced. Fruit bright glossy red, excellent quality; rather early; very large and abundant bearer. A fine lot of plants at 25c. per dozen, 60c. per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Enhance—A market variety of great firmness and productiveness, making it a fine shipper and very profitable. Plants vigorous with splendid foliage; fruit large, irregular; dark crimson; firm and good quality; season medium to late. Largely planted in some sections for market. 25c. per dozen, 60c. per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.



Noble—The largest, handsomest, and most prolific English strawberry ever introduced—good in all respects—producing an immense quantity of very large even-sized fruit, and the plant succeeding wherever strawberries can be grown, and it is now recognized as a necessary variety for all growers of strawberries. Received two first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society.

Mr. Crawford says: "I imported the Noble two years ago, and fruited it last season. It gave me very fine berries fully two inches in diameter, almost round, of excellent quality and fine looking. The plant is large, perfectly healthy and a strong grower. 35c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.—Continued.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Greenville (P).—Rapidly taking the place of Bubach and others. One of the very best market varieties. Very large bright red berries, very productive. 25c. per dozen, 50c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 5,000 plants for \$17.50.

Parker Earle—A grand berry for hill culture. Immensely productive. Very late to ripen. Makes heavy plants of 10 to 40 crowns. Needs good soil and cultivation. Berries very firm, good size and fine quality. Plants in great demand by those who know it best. 25c. per dozen, 50c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

STRAWBERRIES.—Wm. Belt, Ideal, and Marshall.

6 plants of each, 18 in all, for \$1.00 by mail.
 12 " " 36 " " 1.90 " "
 25 " " 75 " " 3.50 by ex-
 press or \$3.65 if sent by mail.

OTHER VARIETIES.

	Doz.	100.	1,000.
Banquet.....	.50		
Princess (P).....	.25	\$1.00	\$5.00
Dayton.....	.25	.60	4.50
Beeder Wood.....	.25	.60	4.50
Haverland (P).....	.25	.60	4.50
Warfield (P).....	.25	.60	4.00
Ganay.....	.25	.60	4.00
Bubach No. 5 (P).....	.25	.50	4.00
Sharpless.....	.25	.50	4.00
Crescent (P).....	.25	.50	3.50
Wilson.....	.25	.50	3.50
Jessie.....	.25	.60	4.50

Our Strawberries at dozen rates mailed free.

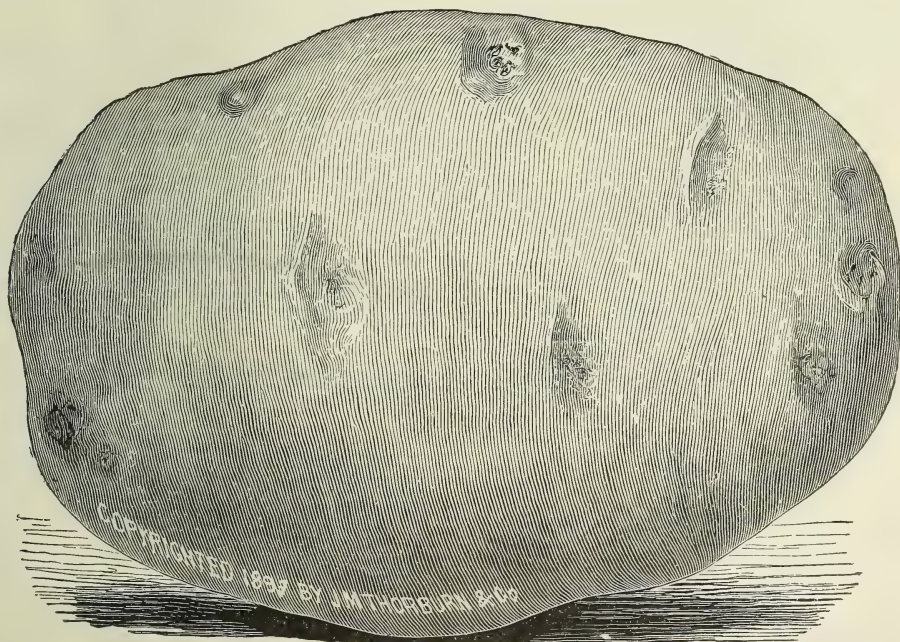
Add 20c. per 100 for postage if to go by mail

Large lots at reduced rates. Send list of wants for prices.

SPECIAL OFFER—200 plants 50 Timbrell, 25 Brandywine, 50 Belle, 25 Marshall, 50 our selection all for \$2.

SEED POTATOES.

We have a fine lot of Seed Potatoes of our own growing—clean, smooth seed—that we offer at very low rates, and we are certain they will give the best results. Our stock is pure and true to name, and as nice seed as anyone could wish to plant.



THE GREAT NEW POTATO, CARMAN No. 1.

WHY POTATOES RUN OUT.

From American Cultivator, Boston, Mass., November 2, 1895:

It has come to be an accepted rule with most farmers that varieties of potatoes to be profitably grown must be of comparatively recent origin. All the old varieties grown 40 or 50 years ago have long since disappeared. Of the newer varieties there are a number which we know that are not as productive as they were when first introduced. The life of a variety of potato has shortened materially since the coming of the potato bug. That was 22 years ago. We then grew our last really good crop of Peachblow potatoes. But when the potato bug came farmers all wanted a potato that would ripen early, and the Early Rose for a time was more productive than the Peachblow had ever been.

We have no doubt that injury to the potato vine while the tuber is forming and ripening is the reason for the large proportion of weak and spindling plants that decrease the yield in many fields. The starch in the tuber is formed from carbonic acid gas absorbed by the leaves and conveyed by them to the root. This starch is what gives the potato its start before the young plant can take plant food from the soil through its roots. Now, it is inevitable that potato bugs, if allowed on the plants at all, must do some damage to the leaf. If they are poisoned they must eat the leaf to get the poison. It often happens, too, that the potato grower, thinking to make sure of destroying the bugs, puts on so heavy a dose that it injures the foliage. This is quite as bad as having the plant eaten by potato larva. Such potatoes will not ripen. Their skins will slip when handled roughly, just as those of new potatoes do in early summer. In this unripe condition they are very likely to be affected by rot.

It is a good plan, also, to try the new varieties as quickly as they come into market. Most varieties grown from seed will yield much heavier crops for two or three years after their introduction than they ever will again. It pays to give an extra price for seed in order to get the most benefit from this vigor of the new variety before it has deteriorated. Those who first bought the Early Rose potato paid from 50 cents to \$1 per pound. In a year or two the seed was plenty at lower prices, but the first purchasers made more money than those who waited. We do not doubt that it is so to-day. There are new varieties better than the Early Rose ever was, and such new varieties, if of good eating quality, will pay better than to keep on growing from seed of varieties that have seen their best days. By securing the seed when first introduced the grower can protect it from the potato bugs, and thus keep up the vigor and productiveness of the variety for a long time.

POTATO GROWING.

The present season has been a very hard one on potato growers owing mainly to the very low prices. There are several reasons for this. One is the immense crop all over the country. The other the unusually large acreage planted last year.

These conditions are not likely to occur again soon. There will be a tendency to plant less in 1896. The result will be a smaller crop and higher prices. We expect to see the crop of 1896 bring the best prices in years. We believe that it will pay to plant the usual quantity and to secure seed that will produce the best possible results per acre.

If you can grow 50 to 100 bushels more per acre than you have been doing with the same outlay, it will certainly pay to secure the new seed with fresh vitality to do it.

The successful growers recognize this and are careful to plant the best seed obtainable.

CARMAN No. 1.

The Carman No. 1 was first offered in 1894. We sent \$20 to secure 1 barrel and our money was returned. We secured 3 pounds for \$1.50 and grew 2 bushels of the finest potatoes we ever saw. Last spring we paid \$14 per barrel for seed, and we have now a grand lot of this variety, well ripened and ready for shipment at any time. The Carman No. 1, is a white potato, originated by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, and is, without question, the best Intermediate Early Potato in existence. It will easily yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre with ordinary culture. It is sure to ripen perfectly in any season, and grows as strong and vigorous as the latest sorts. The vines are very strong and stand drought, potato bugs and blight with scarcely any injury. Has few and shallow eyes. The flesh is white and in quality there is no other potato that can approach it. Unquestionably Carman No. 1 and Carman No. 3 are the most valuable varieties that have been introduced in many years. **Choice seed, 50c. per peck; \$1.50 per bushel, \$4.50 per barrel.**

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

EARLY HARVEST.

The finest early white potato grown; outyields all other early sorts with us; fine quality and good shape; tubers all average large size; strong grower. For early market unexcelled. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.50.

"The Early Harvest I had of you done well for such a poor season as we had. I like it very much."
J. W. BAKER,
Tiskilwa, Ill.

"I dug my 5 lbs. Early Harvest potatoes yesterday and I had a bushel and nearly one-half of very nice potatoes."
T. R. GWINN,
Chicora, Pa.

IRISH COBLER.

A very early white potato of splendid quality; strong, dark green foliage; very thrifty, and makes large tubers; keeps solid and sound until summer. One of the best early sorts. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.25.

DEC. 1st, 1895.

"The Early Harvest, King of the Roses and Irish Clobber Potatoes I sold last winter gave good results. I can sell some seed this winter."

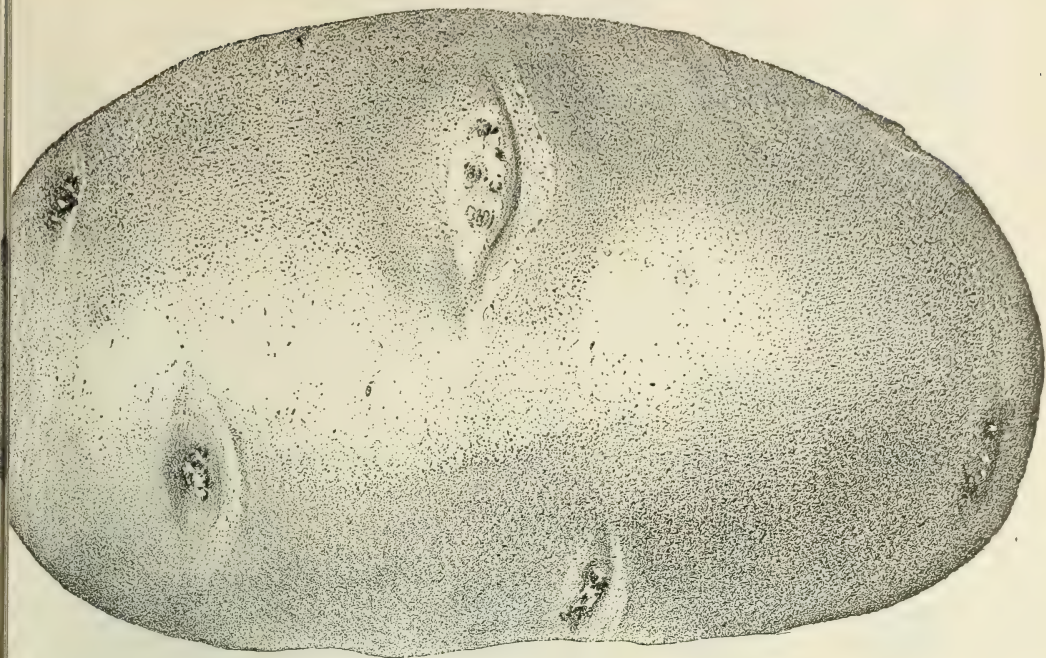
H. M. KINGSLEY,
Elkhart, Ind.

Early Belle—The finest early pink-skin potato grown; a fine grower, large yielder, and very early; in quality surpassed by none; will keep sound and solid, and cook up perfectly white when other sorts are mostly worthless. Fine seed. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.50.

Early Pride—Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.

Ohio Jr.—Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.

Early Norther—Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.



CARMAM NO. 3.

CARMAN No. 3.

This new potato was first introduced last season. We paid \$22 for one barrel. We don't regret it. It is the **coming late potato**. It was the largest yielder of any variety we grew. On $\frac{1}{4}$ acre we did not have any small potatoes. All were marketable. It cooks up white, fine grained, mealy and rich; quality good. As a late potato it has no equal. Vines resemble Rural No. 2. The introducer's description is as follows:

"It resembles the Carman No. 1, except the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow and but few in number.

Without any exception, it is the *greatest yielder ever introduced!* It does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is one of the *largest size*, the tubers usually *averaging in weight a pound each*. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness.

The foliage is heavy, and of a dark green color, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop."

Now is the time to get a start with this variety. You will not regret it. They are worth \$5 per bushel, but we will fill orders for \$1 per peck, \$3 per bushel, \$7 per barrel.

NEW QUEEN.

A fine pink skin potato. Large yielder, splendid quality and much planted. One of the best. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.50.

KING OF THE ROSES.

The finest of the Rose class, with all the vigor of their best days. Our favorite late potato. Very heavy yielder: tubers very large, smooth, long. We consider it the finest and most profitable late potato for field crop. A very strong grower, standing drought better than most sorts. A variety that will please you. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.50.

FREEMAN.

White, round, smooth; for heavy soil or moist, rich ground, just the thing. Excellent quality, and yields 200 bushels per acre in some sections. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$2.50.

Totten's Peachblow—A new potato with all the good qualities, large yield and vigorous growth of the old Peachblow in its best days. Seed limited. Peck, \$1.

Maggie Murphy—Immense size; strong grower. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Bushel, 60c.; barrel, \$1.75.

American Wonder—Bushel, 60c.; barrel, \$1.75.

5 Bushels New Queen for \$3.80.

5 Bushels King of Roses for \$3.30.

10 Bushels for \$7.50.

Fruit Trees.

OUR TRADE in Fruit Trees of all kinds is very large. We have always made it a point to send out only the **largest and finest** trees. We give this our personal attention, and if every tree is not first-class in roots, body and top, it goes on the brush heap. As a consequence our customers are loud in praise of our trees, and will buy none others, because **they grow and succeed**. We know we can satisfy every planter in size, quality and price, if we have the chance, and solicit your correspondence before buying.

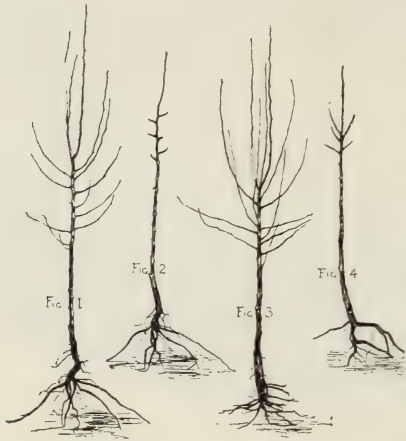


Fig. 1 and 3 show trees as they come from the nursery. Fig. 2 and 4 show the same trees properly pruned back for planting.

nure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. If you have a number of trees to plant, on arrival, dig a trench one foot deep and heel in the trees, with mellow soil well pressed down with the feet, then you can plant with leisure and the trees won't be exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

Cultivation—We don't believe in allowing orchards in sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring and *such fruit as they bear*. The best fertilizers are sheep, wood ashes or potash.

Distance for Planting.

Apples—Standard	30 to 40 feet apart each way;
Pears—Standard.....	20 to 25 “ “
Pears—Dwarf	10 “ “
Cherries Standard.....	18 to 20 “ “
Plums—Standard	16 to 18 “ “
Peaches	16 to 18 “ “
Apricots.....	16 to 18 “ “
Quinces.....	10 to 12 “ “
Currants	3 to 4 “ “
Gooseberries	3 to 4 “ “
Raspberries	3 to 4 “ “
Blackberries.....	6 to 7 “ “
Strawberries.....	1½ to 3 “ “

Strawberries for cultivation for market, with horse-hoe or cultivator, 3 to 4 ft. apart each way.

Number of Plants on one Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,729
“ 5 “ “	1,742
“ 6 “ “	1,200
“ 8 “ “	680
“ 10 “ “	430
“ 12 “ “	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,500) by this number, the result will be the number of plants required.

There is only one BEST in everything. Western New York grown Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Cherry Trees cost a little more than some, perhaps, but they have great vitality, are hardy, live long, are well matured and fine every way. Buy from headquarters. GET THE BEST.

Apples.

The king of fruits. A judicious selection of varieties may be grown from the South to Manitoba and from ocean to ocean. The demand for strictly first-class apples is unlimited. Growing culls and windfalls is not profitable. To obtain the best results *spraying* may be necessary, and costs no more time or trouble than destroying potato bugs. Full information on spraying can be obtained from any reliable spray pump manufacturer.

It has been demonstrated that some varieties are self-sterile; therefore do not plant an orchard of all one variety; plant four or five sorts in alternate rows, and *keep bees* and get your neighbor to do the same. *Bees* fertilize the fruit blossoms.

Our apples are all grown on Crab Stocks, which make the hardiest and most lasting trees.

NEW APPLES.

WALTER PEASE APPLE.

"Unequaled by any Apple of its Season."

Fruit Very Large, Beautiful Deep Red, Delicious Quality, Tender, Juicy, Rich.

The Walter Pease is the finest Fall Apple grown. It stands without a peer. No fruit lover can afford to be without it. As a dessert or fancy market Apple it is unequaled on account of its beauty, size and quality, and will bring more money and sell quicker than any apple in its season. This is a big claim, but every word of it is *true*. Mr. E. S. Carman of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "The Walter Pease apple is a fine variety. We really do not know of any other apple of its season that equals it in quality." Mr. I. Greiner, editor *New York Farm and Fireside*, says: "I confess that I do not know the apple of its season that can be called its equal in quality." President Barry, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says: "It is a large, handsome apple, of excellent quality."

WHAT OTHERS SAY WHO HAVE TESTED THE WALTER PEASE.

"Finest apple I ever ate." "Isn't that splendid." "That's a fine apple." "Finest apple I ever put a tooth into." "That's a daisy." "An excellent apple."

Our own opinion is that it is superior, larger, better flavor and more productive than the Snow Apple, Gravenstein or Fall Pippin. *The tree grows rapidly and fruits early.*

DESCRIPTION.

It much resembles the Baldwin in color and productiveness. Size very large. The fruit is very showy and attractive, and as a table apple, we think, has no superior. To our taste it combines the good qualities of the Spy, Gravenstein and Twenty Ounce put together. Fruit nearly round; color a beautiful deep red on sunny side, with splashes and stripes of red on yellow ground on the other side; where fully exposed to the sun, nearly all red. Ripens in

WALTER PEASE APPLE.—Continued.

September and October. Core very small; flesh white, very fine-grained; quality best, mild, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree very productive, fruiting and loading heavily; strong and vigorous grower.

In comparison with Gravenstein, it is larger, more productive, better flavor, and a better market and dessert fruit. Gravenstein would perhaps be better for sauce or pies, having more acid, but cannot equal it as a dessert or market fruit. It fills a season where there are none or few delicious eating apples, and being very showy will certainly rate very high.

Mr. Carman's description is as follows:

"To us it is a surprise that this splendid apple has escaped introduction for so many years. It resembles the Baldwin in color, and the size is that of the largest Baldwins. In shape it is oblate to conical-oblate. The base color of the skin is yellow, but it is so splashed and mottled with red that it might fairly be called a red apple. In fact, some apples are all red. The calyx is closed, cavity rather deep, basin deep, stem short. The quality, in our opinion, should rank as 'best.' It is rich, sub-acid—not so acid as Gravenstein—with spicy, delicious aroma. The flesh is nearly white, fine grained, tender and rich."

Mr. I. Greiner's description:

"It is really a fancy dessert apple. In outward appearance it reminds one of the Northern Spy. Ground color yellow, striped and splashed with red. The flesh is white, fine-grained, melting, tender, slightly acid, pleasant and very good in flavor. It seems to me that this is an apple which should be in every home garden."

ORIGIN, ETC.

The Walter Pease Apple originated at Somers, Conn., over fifty years ago. It is a chance seedling. It was grown and controlled by the *Shakers* and by them valued as their best Fall Apple. Scions were grafted in older trees, in northern Connecticut and are very large, heavy trees. Mr. J. W. Adams, of Mass., was the first to propagate it, and our stock comes direct from the original trees.

Mr. Adams, one of the oldest nurserymen and horticulturists in the United States, who took much pains to visit the original trees and investigate its value and quality, wrote us as follows:

DEAR SIR:—The Walter Pease Apple was mentioned in a meeting of the Hampden Harvest Club, in this city, by the late Richard Van Dusen, one of the Shaker elders of Enfield, who said: "*It is the best apple in the world.*" *It has won first premium at our County Fair whenever shown.* Mr. Ludington says it is the best eating apple he ever tasted. I overtook Elder Wilcox on the side walk to ask him for some apples to send you, and said to him: "You think it a good apple?" He answered: "Yea, we think it is the best Fall Apple there is." He is an old man and is the leader and most trusted of the Shaker family. * * * We rate it as the best Fall Apple.

PRICE OF WALTER PEASE.

We have made the price so everyone may secure one or more trees of this delicious apple. Strong 2-year trees, 50c. each; \$5 per doz. Dormant buds, by mail, 50c. each. Scions for grafting, 50c. Extra large trees \$1 each.

BEAUTY OF BATH.

The Finest New First Early Dessert Apple Introduced for Many Years.

A very fine early apple, ripening with or before Early Harvest. **Awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England**, a very high honor that few apples receive.

It is quite distinct from any other kind, both in appearance and time of ripening: it is ready for use from the middle of July until the middle of August. The fruit is extremely handsome, in shape round and flattened, the ground color a yellowish green, beautifully striped and spotted with crimson towards the sun; it has a brisk, sub-acid flavor, far superior to that of any other early apple. It is a certain and free cropper, and will on this account and of its gorgeous color and finish, be a valuable and favorite market variety.

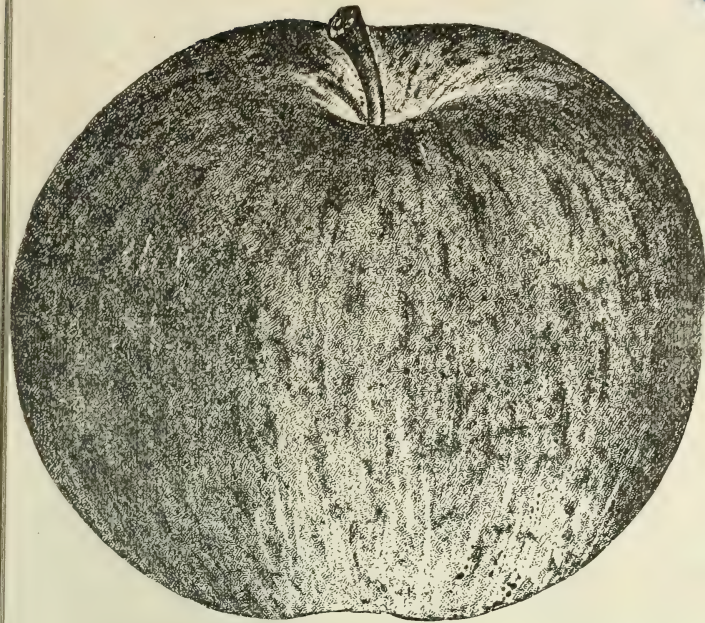
In England it has taken *first prize* wherever exhibited, often in competition with forty to fifty other varieties of Dessert Apples. We hope to have fruit for illustration another year.

The Gardening World, of August 21, 1890, says: "**Beauty of Bath** is a good medium-sized fruit, lovely bright red with white spots, clear and even skin, perfect in shape and very handsome, having a brisk sweet flavor. I seem to form a higher opinion of it every time I see it."

Mr. W. Early writes: "Your **Beauty of Bath** apple is a grand acquisition: it has arrived in gorgeous color and finish. What an acquisition for the dessert table! whilst even the Red June-eating has a dull appearance on the dish, your **Beauty of Bath** gives a brightness which even peaches, nectarines, pears, etc., cannot approach."

75c. each; **3 trees for \$2**; scions, 50c.

DUDLEY'S WINTER.



Dudley's Winter Apple (North Star, Winter Duchess), is a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg; very nearly like it, only a *winter apple*. We all know what a fine apple the Duchess is for stewing, pies and market. The Dudley's Winter is practically the same thing, but a good keeper, a winter fruit, and much better quality. It is *perfectly hardy in the coldest climate*. It originated in Aroostook County, Maine, and has been largely sold at \$1 and \$1.50 each. This variety is especially valuable in the Northern States, the Northwest and Canada, where hardy, winter-keeping apples are a luxury.

50c. each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100; scions, 50c.

The following varieties are highly recommended for cold sections, especially the **Northwest, Northern Canada, Western States, and New England**, where such varieties as **Baldwin, etc.**, winter-kill. These are the varieties of the Russian and Iron Clad apples, and will be found entirely hardy and very fine in flavor. These are **Whole Root Trees** and of the largest size. These are same kind and better than agents often sell at 50c. to \$1 each.

PRICES SPECIAL HARDY APPLES.

These varieties are all grown on **Crab Apple Stock** and are as hardy as it is possible for trees to be. They are stocky and well matured.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Fiast-class Heavy, 5-7 feet; very fine trees,	\$.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
First-class Medium, 5-6 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00

Boiken—A new Russian apple, shown by Mr. S. D. Willard at Western New York Society, January, 1895. Fruit deep yellow, **large size**. A handsome apple; quality first rate. The trees are extremely hardy. Foliage very thick, large and heavy, withstanding drought and insects better than most kinds. A valuable winter apple for the north. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

VARIETIES.

Baxter—Very large; dark red; mild sub-acid; very fine. November to March.

Belle de Boskoop—A Russian apple, yellow and red; crisp, tender juicy; sub-acid. Feb.

Gideon—Very hardy; yellow; medium size; good quality; winter.

Sutton Beauty—Equal to old Spitzenberg. About same size and color; valuable.

Hurlbut—A fine fall apple; deep red; white flesh, crisp and tender; sub-acid.

Longfield—The best winter Russian apple; large, very prolific; fine quality; sub-acid.

Northwestern Greening—Hardy, yellow; rich, of good size; extra long keeper.

Magog Red—Large, prolific; very hardy; yellow and red, sub-acid. Dec. to March.

Peter, (Gideon's Best of all)—Resembles Wealthy, four to eight weeks later. Has endured 45 degrees below zero, and borne fine crops when other hardy varieties failed.

Wolfe River—A Wisconsin apple. Perfectly hardy; yellow, shaded crimson; acid; juicy; very large; long keeper; Oct. to Nov.

McIntosh Red—Perfectly hardy; medium size; dark red; flesh white, very tender; equal to Snow apple in quality; winter.

Canada Red—A fine winter apple; medium size; dark red; immense yield; hardy.

Scott's Winter—From Vermont; extremely hardy; medium size; deep red; acid. Dec.

Yellow Transparent—Fine; early summer; pale yellow; very early bearer. Said to be 10 days earlier than early harvest.

APPLES.—Continued.

Our medium-size trees, 5 to 6 feet, are very nice trees and will make fine orchards. They are not quite as heavy as the others, but will give good satisfaction to those who wish the cheaper grade. They are all fresh dug, clean, healthy trees. We can recommend them to planters.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

Prices, 2 and 3 years selected trees; all crooked, stunted, or tees with poor roots and tops taken out.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
First-class, Heavy, 5-7 feet	\$.15	\$1.60	\$11.00
First-class, Medium Size, 5-6 feet .....	.12	1.20	8.50

BALDWIN AND RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

These are standard sorts and more of them are planted than any other varieties. They make very large trees and yield immense crops. Too well known to need description. Order early.

Special price, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening in 100 lots at \$8 and \$10 per 100.

OTHER VARIETIES.

✓ **Alexander**—Large; deep crimson; hardy and productive. Fall.

✓ **Autumn Strawberry**—Medium; striped red; tender, juicy. Sept.

✓ **Baldwin**—Large; bright red; very vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

✓ **Bellflower, Yellow**—Large, tender, juicy, crisp; does well on sandy soils. Winter.

✓ **Ben Davis**—Large; roundish; splashed with red; very early bearer. Dec. to March.

✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg**—Large, streaked with red and yellow; bearing when very young; hardy; finest pie apple. Sept.

✓ **Early Harvest**—Medium; pale yellow; fine flavor; very productive. July.

✓ **Early Strawberry**—Medium; deep red; tender, with mild, fine flavor. July to Sept.

✓ **Fameuse (Snow)**—Medium; deep crimson; flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy; a handsome dessert fruit. Oct.

✓ **Golden Russet**—Medium; very tender, juicy, rich; valuable market variety. Oct. to Jan.

✓ **Golden Sweet**—Large; yellow; fine sweet apple. Aug. and Sept.

✓ **Gravenstein**—Very large, round; yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with aromatic flavor; first quality. Sept.

✓ **King**—Large; red; flesh yellow; juicy, tender; a valuable market sort. Dec. to March.

✓ **Maiden's Blush**—Medium; pale yellow, red on the sun side; handsome. Aug. to Oct.

✓ **Mann**—Large; greenish yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid; hardy. Jan. to April.

✓ **Northern Spy**—Large, striped with crimson; flesh juicy; sub-acid. Dec. to June.

✓ **Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; flesh fine grained; juicy; sub-acid. One of the finest apples. Nov. to March.

✓ **Pewaukee**—Medium; yellow splashed with red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Jan. to May.

✓ **Rambo**—Medium; streaked and splashed with red; rich, sub-acid. Fall.

✓ **Red Astrachan**—Large; crimson; juicy and rich acid flavor; ripening early; hardy. July.

✓ **Rhode Island Greening**—Large; yellowish green; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, very juicy; highly esteemed for cooking; succeeding everywhere. Nov. to Feb.

✓ **Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow, striped with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Oct. to Dec.

✓ **Roxbury Russet**—Medium; dull green covered with yellow; flesh white, rich sub-acid flavor. Winter.

✓ **Seek-No-Further**—Large; striped; flesh fine grained, tender; good. Oct. to Feb.

✓ **Spitzenburg**—Medium; deep red, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, with delicious flavor; high quality. Winter.

✓ **St. Lawrence**—Large; round; striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, juicy, tender; good quality; vigorous. Sept.

✓ **Sweet Bough**—Large; pale green; flesh sweet, with rich flavor. July to August.

✓ **Tallman Sweet**—Medium; pale whitish yellow; flesh white, fine grained. Best sweet apple grown for baking, etc. Nov. to April.

✓ **Tetofsky**—Medium; very juicy and acid; very hardy. August.

✓ **Twenty Ounce**—Large and showy; yellow splashed with red; sub-acid. Oct. to June.

✓ **Wagener**—Medium, yellow, shaded with crimson; very tender, juicy; early bearer. Fine table Fruit. Nov. to Feb.

✓ **Walbridge**—Medium; striped with red; vigorous grower; hardy. Dec. to Feb.

✓ **Wealthy**—Large; yellow, shaded deep crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; extremely hardy. Dec. to Feb.

APPLES.—Continued.

We can also supply trees of the following varieties: Prices, each 15c.; dozen, \$1.60; 100, \$12; except where noted.

Bailey Sweet—A grand winter sweet; deep red; delicious; fine for table use.

Bottle Greening—Large, red cheek; apt to spot late in the winter.

Colvert—Yellow, striped red; tender; a fine fall apple.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; red striped; tender, juicy; very valuable for market.

Jersey Sweet—Small, spicy, juicy; a good table apple.

Keswick Codlin—Large; yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a fine cooking apple.

Cooper's Market—Medium; yellow striped; crimson; tender; a good keeper.

Cranberry Pippin—A valuable market apples; large, acid, juicy; striped red; very productive.

Fallwater—Large; yellowish green; sub-acid; very productive. Winter.

Fall Jennetting—A good acid fall apple, for eating or cooking.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; rich and juicy; delicious; one of the best.

Grimes Golden—Good size; yellow; high quality; hardy.

Haas—Large; red striped; best quality; a good apple.

Newton Pippin—The best winter apple grown. Succeeds only in favored sections. At home on the Hudson. Very juicy, crisp, tender, rich; fine keeper; sub-acid.

Smith's Cider—Medium; yellow; striped red; tender and rich. Winter.

Sops of Wine—Deep red; flesh white; fine eating. August.

Smokehouse—Yellow, shaded crimson; firm; crisp; sub-acid.

Stark—Large; red; juicy; a good market apple; keeps well.

Wine Sap—Deep red; firm, crisp; high flavor; much grown in the West.

York Imperial—Medium; shaded crimson; juicy, sub-acid; firm. Much esteemed in Pennsylvania and largely planted for market.

Apple Seedlings for grafting or budding, \$1 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

Prices, largest size, 15c. each; \$1.60 per dozen.

Excelsior—Very large and fine; handsomely colored.

Hyslop—Large, dark, rich red; a fine variety.

General Grant—Large; yellow and red; flesh white and fine quality.

Martha—One of the largest and finest Crabs; bright yellow, shaded with red.

Transcendent—An improved Siberian; large, yellow, with rich crimson cheek.

Whitney's—Large, smooth, carmine; juicy and fine.

DWARF APPLES.

Dwarf apples are just the thing where fruit is wanted quick or for city gardens and small places, or experimental farms. They fruit in 2 or 3 years after planting and produce the finest specimens. Dwarf apples may be grown where other varieties are a failure because of their hardness. Being near the ground they are not as much exposed as tall standard trees. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart and will bear abundantly. A fine selection may be grown in a very small space.

Prices, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

VARIETIES.

Only the following varieties can be supplied as dwarfs:

Fameuse or Snow Apple.

Alexander,
Ben Davis,

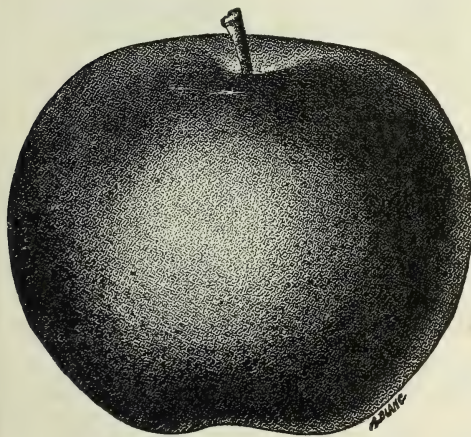
Baxter,
Duchess of Oldenburg,
Fameuse or Snow,

Gideon,
King,
Longfield,

Maiden's Blush,
Rhode Island Greening,

Red Astrachan,
Sweet Bough,
Wolf River,
Wealthy,

Yellow Transparent.



Dwarf Pears.

What the Leading Fruit Growers Say of Dwarf Pears.

Extract from Report of Western New York Horticultural Society, 1890:

Question: Which, according to the latest experience, is the most profitable to plant, the Standard or Dwarf Pear?

Mr. Bogue thought, take it acre for acre, Dwarf Pears had been the most profitable in Genesee county. Wm. Page had a four and a half acre orchard of Dwarf Duchess that in 1888 produced 441 barrels of first-class fruit. The seconds were sold for a total of \$75. The labor bestowed was: Eleven men picked in a day and a half; five men sorted and packed in five days; two men with teams hauled to station. The crop throughout brought \$4.50 per barrel, or \$1,906.

Mr. Smith asked if much did not depend on soil.

Mr. Bogue: Yes; dwarfs should be planted on heavy soil, well cultivated and manured. The Duchess leads all other varieties with us.

Mr. Willard: Dwarf Pear orchards have paid more clean money than Standards. If well cared for, trees will last a lifetime. Growers have inclined too much to Duchess. Howell was quite as productive, and Kieffer one of the best he had.

Mr. Smith said that on strong loam dwarfs would give better results than Standards; but on a gravelly soil he would prefer Standards. The majority of our well known varieties, were improved by working on the quince stock, if planted on clay ground.

Mr. Hooker was entirely in favor of

dwarfs. While the Duchess was a regular bearer, it was liable to blight.

Mr. Rupert's experience proved that it was best to plant at least *four inches* below the junction.

Mr. Willard supposed every man planted pears *deep*. (Dwarfs and Standards.) It was certainly desirable to do so. He affirmed there was more money in growing pears, Dwarfs or Standards, than raising grain. Canning factories were increasing, and a great many pears were wanted; and when cold storage houses were constructed so that stock can be held back till the glut is off the market, people will begin to appreciate the fact.

Prof. Bailey thought much depended on location. He knew an orchard that was planted too high. If the best attention be given, the tops kept where they ought to be, and good culture given, the dwarf was the thing.

Mr. W. C. Barry said one point that ought to have consideration was the small space dwarf pears occupied. The returns from them come quick. It was surprising that growers did not raise more dwarfs. The opinion that the Dwarf Pear is short-lived is wrong. If properly (deeply) planted is is long-lived. He recommended the Anjou, which he considered a most valuable variety, and when properly ripened, it was one of the finest pears. An orchard of them was a pretty sight in October, when the fruit was coloring, the specimens uniform in size and perfect in every way.

PLANT DWARF PEARS.

W. H. Green, in the *Rural New Yorker* December 29, 1894, says his Dwarf Duchess Pears paid him more than twelve times as much as his apples, and that there was more money in pears at \$1.00 per barrel, than apples at \$2.00. He has now 3,000 Dwarf Pear trees.

Cultivation—*Plant deep*, with juncture of bud and stock fully three inches below the surface. Every year the new growth must be kept cut back one-half to one-third, and keep the top of tree open, and the tree dwarf. Pinching top buds in summer will tend to produce fruit buds. Let them branch close to the ground, keep clean, until well established.

The varieties that succeed best as Dwarfs are: **Duchess, Clairgeau, Howell Bartlett, Anjou, Seckel, Idaho.**

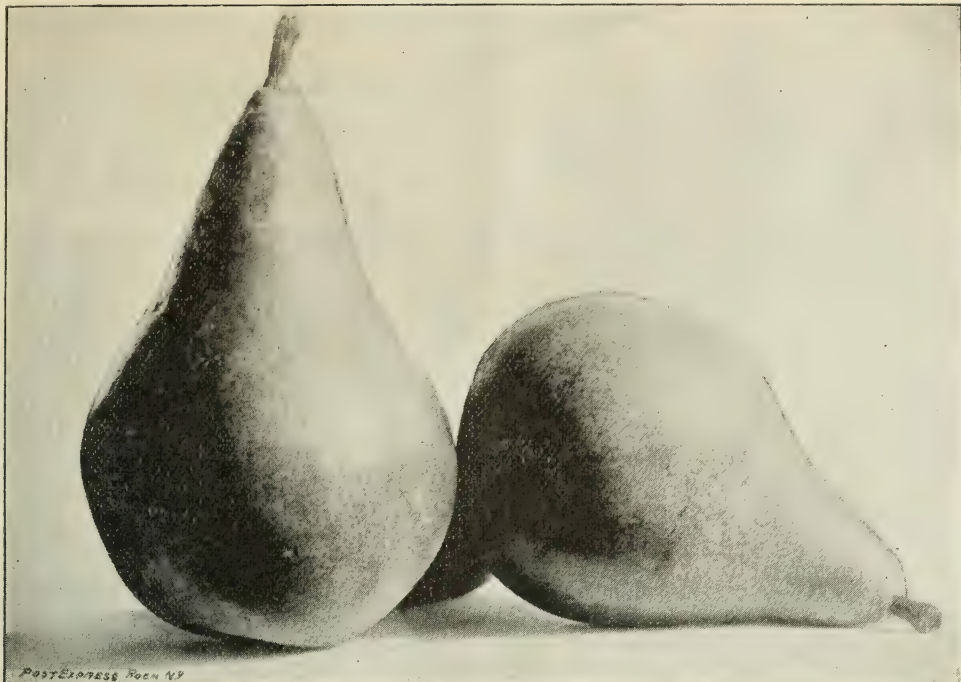
SPECIAL DUCHESS.—Fine trees, medium, \$8.00; largest, \$10.00 per 100, in lots of 100 trees or over.

PRICES OF DWARF PEARS.

	Each.	Doz.	100
Medium size, 3-4 ft.....	.15	\$1.25	\$10
Heavy, 4-5 ft.....	.15	1.50	12
Idaho,	25c. each;	\$2.50 per doz.	
Vermont Beauty,	"	"	"
Wilder Early,	"	"	"

DWARF VARIETIES.

Bartlett,	Howell,
Duchess,	Kieffer,
Seckel,	Clairgeau,
Anjou,	Lawrence,
Clapp's Favorite,	Louise Bonne.



PEARS.

The Pear is one of the most delicious of fruits. Succeeds best on heavy and well-drained soil. Several sorts should be planted side by side to be sure of fertilization. Easily grown; successful either as standard or dwarf. Pear trees grown in Western New York are acknowledged to be the finest, hardiest and healthiest in the country. We can supply very fine trees at low rates. Spray with Bordeaux mixture for blight and pear scab.

PEARS--General List.

Selected trees; no crooked or stunted stock; fine roots and tops; 2 and 3 years.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
First-class, Medium , 5 to 6 feet; fine trees.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$16.00
First-class, Heavy , 5 to 7 feet; extra .....	.25	2.50	20.00

VARIETIES.

Bartlett—The favorite Summer pear; rich, melting, delicious.

Anjou—Best Winter pear. Very large and fine flavor.

Flemish Beauty—Very hardy, immense yielder; rich, sugary. Fall.

Clapp's Favorite—Very early, large, fine quality, melting, buttery; ripens before Bartlett; very fine.

Duchess de Angouleme—Very large, dark green; late fall; valuable for market; fine quality.

Sou. Du Congress—Very large, yellow, juicy; a fine pear; very showy.

Howell—One of the finest Fall pears, large, rich, yellow; splendid quality.

Lawrence—Early Winter pear of fine quality, medium size.

Sheldon—Fall pear, keeps well; the finest eating pear grown; a dessert pear of the highest excellence.

Clairgeau—The great market pear; large and beautiful; very productive.

Seckel—Small, finest flavor; fine for pickling and dessert.

Tyson—Early Summer pear; small; yellow; fine eating.

We can also supply trees of the following varieties: Belle Lucrative, Bloodgood, Brandywine, Buffum, Lawson, Le Conte, Louise Bonne, Onondaga, President, Vicar, etc.

WINTER PEARS.

We all have winter apples; why not the same with **pears**? There are several fine sorts, that will keep through till Christmas and late winter as easily as apples, and in just the same way. They are fully as fine as Bartlett or any of the summer pears. The best sorts are Anjou, Lawrence, Winter Nellis and Josephine. Lawrence ripens in December, Anjou in December and January, and are both very fine; Winter Nellis and Josephine are still later. If you have any room, or can make any in your garden, be sure and plant Lawrence and Anjou, or at least one of them. We can supply these either as dwarfs or standards. Dwarfs will fruit in 2-3 years, Standards in 4-5 years.

VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Anjou**—Large, handsome, buttery and melting; rich yellow when ripe; strong grower and good bearer; does well either as dwarf or standard. 25c. each.
- ✓ **Lawrence**—Medium size; golden yellow, flesh melting, with a very rich flavor, very

valuable. Either dwarf or standard. 25c. each.

✓ **Winter Nellis**—Finest quality; a straggly slight grower; medium size; greenish yellow spotted with russet; melting, and bears heavy crops. Standard only. 50c. each.

✓ **Josephine**—One of the latest keepers, fruit borne in clusters and requires thinning; medium to large; straw color; one of the most delicious, but requires a long season. Try it. 35c. each.

Mr. S. D. Willard of Geneva, says in *American Gardening*, January, 1893: "Good winter pears everyone enjoys, and yet they are little grown and, therefore, but little known. My choice for five would be Lawrence, Jones, Anjou, Winter Nellis and Josephine. The above list is named for family use, and 'no well regulated fruit eating family should be without these sorts.'"

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry have the following: "The varieties of winter pears which we grow most are, Anjou, Winter Nellis and Josephine. Anjou the earliest, is by far the most satisfactory, being very large, handsome and of fine quality."

VERMONT BEAUTY.

✓ A beautiful new Seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Vt., up near the Canadian line. Probably the hardiest pear grown. Fruit medium size, not quite so large as Bartlett, but much larger than Seckel; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine. A very handsome pear. Flesh melting and splendid quality; nearly equal to Seckel. It is certainly a beautiful and very valuable pear. The trees are very productive. Ripens in October, and being much larger than Seckel and nearly its equal in quality, and more attractive, it will certainly rate very high. Never has blighted nor winter killed.

Heavy, first class, 5 to 7 feet, very fine, 40c. each; dozen, \$4. Light, first-class, 4 to 6 feet, 30c. each; dozen, \$3.

Dwarf, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WILDER EARLY.

✓ One of the earliest. Medium size, pale yellow, with deep shading of carmine; fine grained, tender, sub-acid. August.

Heavy, first class, 5 to 7 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen. Dwarf, 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

✓ **Bartlett-Seckel**—35c. each.

✓ **Beurre Bosc**—35c. each.

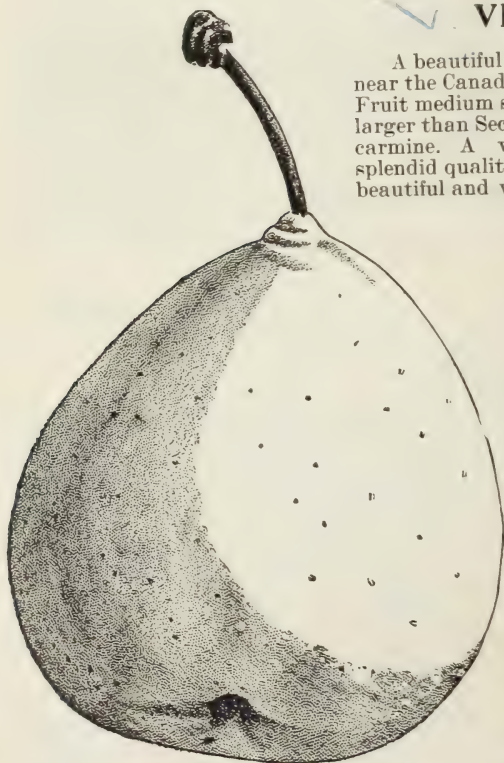
✓ **Lincoln Coreless**—\$1 each.

✓ **Koonce**—\$1 each.

✓ **Early Harvest**—35c. each.

✓ **Bessemanka**, 35c. each.

✓ **Japan Golden Russet**—50c. each.



VERMONT BEAUTY.

IDAHO.

This new Fall Pear from Idaho is proving very valuable. The quality is certainly as good as Bartlett; perhaps not as good as Sheldon (but Sheldon, we think, is one of the best on the list). Very large; melting, juicy, little or no core, and ripens later than Bartlett. Very vigorous and productive. Tree very hardy; probably the hardiest Pear tree grown, and will be a boon where other Pears fail. We recommend it in place of Flemish Beauty, which scales so bad. We have had the pleasure of testing the fruit, and can say it is very nice. The Idaho being equal to Bartlett, later in season, hardier than Flemish Beauty, and much larger size, is sure to give satisfaction.

Price, first-class medium trees, 30c. each, \$3 per dozen. Heavy first-class, 35c. each, \$3.75 per dozen. Dwarf, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



IDAHO.

BARTLETT.

This grand pear is the most popular variety on the list. It has brought more money to planters than any other. The people like it, the growers like it, the canning factories like it, and it sells quick and brings the highest price in the market. Like other good things it must be well grown to get best results. It needs rich land, careful thinning of the fruit and thorough cultivation. It succeeds in every section of the country. The Bartlett blossom is steril, that is, it cannot fertilize itself. You must plant other varieties near it to be sure of a crop. We offer trees of this grand pear at special low rates in lots of 50 trees or over. Now is the time to secure an orchard. The price will be higher another year.

Bartlett trees, first class, fine, 5 to 6 feet, \$15 per 100. Largest, 6 to 7 feet, \$18 per 100.

Pear seedlings for grafting or budding, \$1 for 50, \$2 for 100.

KIEFFER HYBRID.

A valuable market pear, hardy and healthy, very prolific; fruiting very early, often second year after planting. Poor quality. Much planted in some sections.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
First-class, medium, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.50	25.00
First-class, heavy, 6 feet and up.....	.30	3.50	

Plums.

The Plum is a very popular fruit. It does best on heavy soil, but succeeds most any where. Its only enemies are the curculio and black knot. The curculio may be prevented by jarring or spraying. Clean cultivation and immediate removal of diseased branches is a safeguard against black knot. The Japan varieties are free from effects of curculio, which make them especially valuable.

Jarring is best done by making a light frame of wood, the size desired, so arranged that it will pass under the tree on both sides. This may be covered with cotton, and can be easily carried from tree to tree.

Strike the trunk of tree sharply with a wooden mallet. All stung fruit and curculios can be quickly gathered up and destroyed. This will insure a full crop. It should be done early in the morning and repeated daily until all danger is past.

NEW VARIETIES—Japan and Others.



ABUNDANCE—(a little under actual size.)

ABUNDANCE.

The most popular Japanese sort. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color; highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and delicious. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. It is *very early*, ripening in advance of other Plums—about August 10th, in Western New York—more prolific than Lombard, and brings an immense crop to perfection. Excellent for canning, and one of the best keepers; certainly the most popular plum yet introduced.

Mr. E. S. Carman, in *Rural New Yorker*, August 11, 1895, says:

Our Abundance Plum Tree is loaded with fruit—this for the third season. It seems wonderful that so many plums can be supported on a single branch. * * * Evidently it does not much mind the curculio. Every plum, so far as was observed, was “stung,” yet nearly all are plump and fair now. They will ripen in early August. It is a grand variety, as it conducts itself at the Rural grounds.

Price of Japan Plums.

Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma.

	Each.	Doz.
First-class, 1 yr., 4-5 ft.....	25c.	\$3.00
First-class, 2 yr., 5-7 ft.....	35c.	3.50

NOTE—The one-year Japan Plums are almost as heavy and will give as good results as the 2-year trees. Plums on peach roots are worth much less than above. Prices on application.

Yellow Japan—A variety, said by Mr. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, to be the best quality of all. Large, beautiful and immensely prolific.

One year trees, 4-5 feet, each 35c.; per doz. \$3.50.

BURBANK.

This variety is very much like Abundance in size and color, but it ripens later—in September,—and after thorough testing has been found to be of even better quality and value than that variety. Flesh mellow, yellow, tender and very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. All things considered, it is a better plum than Abundance. Blooms later; ripens in September; is extremely productive. All that is said of Abundance is equally true of this, but Burbank blooming later, is more suitable where there is danger from late frosts. Recommended as the best Japan plum by H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist.

SATSUMA.

This variety is becoming very popular. It is entirely different from Abundance or Burbank, being larger, nearly round, perfectly hardy and excels for market purposes. Color dark purple; flesh firm, juicy, dark red. The pits are but little larger than cherry-stones. A very fine plum.

WILLARD JAPAN.

This is the earliest Plum known, ripening about July 15th, a month before any other sort. Very hardy, and being so very early brings a high price in the market, making it very valuable for market purposes. The quality, like Kieffer pear, is inferior to other Japan sorts. It is a good shipper and valuable as a first market Plum. Nice, strong 1-year trees, 4-5 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

MONARCH.

This new seedling plum, lately introduced in this country, is proving to be one of the best of European varieties. Mr. S. D. Willard, one of the largest plum growers in the United States, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, January 24, 1894, when asked to name six of the best and most profitable European plums, gave **Monarch** as one of the six. Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish-blue; freestone; of excellent quality; tree robust and an abundant bearer—trees three years from the graft bearing large crops of fine plums late in September, ripening from 24th to 27th. Fruit does not crack with heavy rain. This plum is very valuable, and is probably the best late plum now grown.

We make the price very low so that all may plant it. Please read our "Special Offer."

35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

GRAND DUKE.

This is another fine seedling plum, introduced in this country by Ellwanger & Barry. Its great value lies in its showy appearance; very late ripening, last of September or early in October; about size of Bradshaw, and nearly same color. The flavor is very fine. 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

FIELD.

A seedling of Bradshaw and exactly like it only ten daysearlier. Plum growers well know its value. 30c. each \$3 per dozen.

NEW PLUMS.

Wickson—Dormant buds, 50c. each.

Grant Prune—Dormant buds, 50c. each.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This new class of plums are proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because they are practically curculio proof (not entirely so), and are very free from black knot. They have been fruited about ten years in this country, and are *perfectly hardy*—as hardy as our native wild plum, and, we think, belong to the same family—(will stand 30 below zero); bloom very early; ripe in August. The quality is as good as Lombard; free from disease. They seem to succeed on any soil—sand, clay or loam. The fruit must be handled carefully, as the skin is tender. They can be picked *green* and will ripen and color up perfectly, and not lose in *flavor*. Will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening. Abundant yearly bearers.

SPECIAL OFFER.

3 Abundance,	-	-	-	\$1.05
3 Burbank,	-	-	-	1.05
2 Satsuma,	-	-	-	.70
2 Monarch,	-	-	-	.70
1 Grand Duke,	-	-	-	.35
1 Field,	-	-	-	.30

12 Regular rates, - \$4.15

Above collection for \$3.25.

**Plum Seedlings for grafting or budding,
\$1 per 100.**

NATIVE PLUMS, 25c. Each.

De Soto—Very hardy, extremely productive; medium size; bright red; good quality.

Hawkeye—Large, color light mottled red; superior quality, firm; carries well to market; tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.



A YOUNG LOMBARD PLUM TREE.

LOMBARD PLUM.

The introduction of this plum has been a boon to our country, for it has succeeded, and to-day is probably more extensively cultivated than any other plum. The reason of this is that it succeeds in every section, and almost invariably brings a good crop to perfection and that where other kinds all fail.

People want a plum that they have not got to be shaking every morning to prevent the Curculio getting all the crop, but a plum that, in fruit season, they can come to and find fruit thereon, and not "nothing but leaves"—like the barren fig tree.

Without doubt it is the most popular and successfully grown plum, either for home or market. Fruit delicious, medium size, and excellent for canning or preserves. It will succeed where other varieties fail owing to Curculio, etc.

This plum generally begins bearing at three or four years. I have seen young trees loaded, similar to cut. Twenty-five or fifty of these trees will be an investment worth having, and every family garden should have at least three to six of these trees.

People who have been disappointed in plums should try the **Lombard**, and you will certainly be astonished at the crops it will yield you.

PRICES OF LOMBARD.

	Each.	Doz.
Extra size, one inch.....	30c.	\$3.00
Heavy, first-class.....	25c.	2.50
Light, first-class.....	20c.	\$2.00

ADDITIONAL SORTS--Prices.

Medium, first-class, 5-6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen, \$16 per 100.

Heavy, first-class, 5-7 feet, 30c. each; \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Beauty of Naples—Fine, early, yellow; splendid quality.

Bradshaw—The standard; large, purple, early plum.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large, yellow; later than above; very hardy.

Felleberg—The largest prune; freestone.

Gueli—Deep blue; late; very large and fine.

German Prune—The popular, profitable prune so well known.

Imperial Gage—An early, yellow, stewing plum; fine for canning.

Jefferson—Large size, yellow; best quality.

Moor's Arctic—Medium, blue; exceedingly hardy and prolific.

Niagara—Same as Bradshaw.

Pond's Seedling—Immense size; bright red; fine quality; a grand plum.

Reine Claude—A fine Gage plum; highest quality; much grown for market.

Shipper's Pride—Very large; blue; sweet; valuable for market.

Shropshire Damson—Best Damson.

Stanton—Large, purple; fine quality.

Washington—Large, yellow; very early.

Yellow Egg—A fine late plum; immense size; golden yellow; fine quality.

We can supply trees of the following varieties:

Hudson River Purple Egg, Ogon, Damson, Duane's Purple, Smith's Orleans, Yellow Gage, Weaver, Prunus Simon, Spaulding, Saratoga, Gen. Hand, Quackenboss, Wild Goose.

Cherry Trees.

The most popular summer fruit. The sweet varieties are unequalled for shade and delicious eating. The sour varieties are best for canning. The earliest Cherry by *weeks* is **Early La-Maurie**. The best Sweet Cherries are Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Schmidt's and Windsor. The best Sour Cherries are Early Richmond, Olivet and Montmorency.



MERCER CHERRY.

This new variety is said to be one of the finest Heart Cherry. It is decidedly different from anything before known. It is very dark red and early. It is one of the most profuse bearers ever known, and for growth and hardiness it is second to nothing. It is larger than the Black Tartarian, and is finer flavored, and, in fact, is a true Heart Cherry of the finest type. It is a sure cropper. The owner of the farm on which it originated cannot remember a single year when it did not bear, and for canning it has no equal.

The introducers say that they have never seen a single Cherry that was wormy, and before they picked the Cherries they called in the neighbors, and the universal comment was, "Isn't that a beautiful sight? and did you ever see anything so full? Aren't they beautiful? Have you any trees of that kind?" Everyone's opinion was that it was beyond being beautiful; it was grand and magnificent. But the great recommendation for the Cherry is the extreme hardiness of the tree. Very few Cherry trees survive over ten years, and during their short life almost at any time can be seen unsightly dead limbs hanging in all parts of the tree. This tree is the "Acme" of healthy growth, never having a sign of disease in any part of it. The leaves maintain their dark green and the tree continues to grow very late in the season. This is the introducer's description and they say they do not exaggerate in any way, but give the plain facts, and are willing to give proofs that they can substantiate what they say of it.

We can supply good trees 75c. each, 3 for \$2.00.

SPECIAL—Early Richmond. This grand Sour Cherry we can offer in lots of 50 trees or over at \$14.00 per 100 for the largest tree and \$10.00 per 100 for medium.

THE CENTENNIAL CHERRY.

This new variety from California is remarkable for its firmness of flesh, making it a splendid shipping sort. Ripe specimens have been kept in a ordinary room for a month after gathered and were still in eating condition. The fruit is of immense size; beautiful amber shaded red, with very firm yet tender flesh; sweet, rich, luscious. It is a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, which it resembles in appearance, but is much larger and more ovate in form. Tree an extra good, straight and handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Ripens in midseason. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU.

Of all the late Cherries this has proved the best; The size is immense, and the richest flavor; tree a very fine, thrifty, upright grower; color rich deep black; flesh dark, tender and very juicy; a good shipper and the best late Black Cherry. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EARLY LA MAURIE.

The earliest Cherry. Ripe with or before some kinds of strawberries. Rich, sweet and delicious; medium to large and fine. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Prices of Cherry Trees.

Selected 2-year trees. Sweet, 5 to 7 feet; sour, 4 to 5 feet.

Medium, first-class, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$13 per 100.

Heavy, first-class, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$17 per 100.

Olivet—Is one of the largest and finest flavored Sour Cherries we have ever tasted. It is an abundant bearer.

Dyehouse—A popular Cherry from the West, said to be earlier and larger than Early Richmond; ripens fully a week before Early Richmond; is by far the earliest of Sour Cherries.

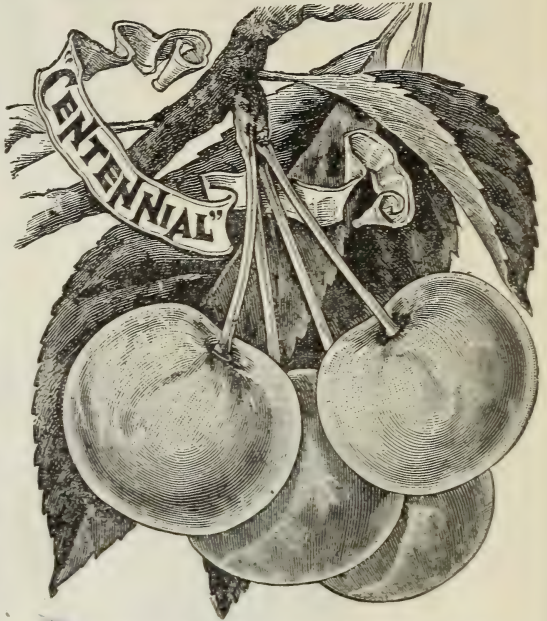
Napoleon—Pale yellow, with bright red cheek; the largest and best of all the Yellow Cherries; the flesh is very firm and will carry any distance in perfect condition; late.

Black Tartarian—The finest early Black Cherry.

Early Richmond—The popular early Sour Cherry; succeeds everywhere.

English Morello—Very hardy and easily grown; much planted.

Gov. Wood—Large, light yellow; very early and very fine.



Windsor—A late, Sweet Cherry; almost black, very prolific and valuable; one of the best kinds to plant.

May Duke—Large, heart-shaped; red.

Montmorency—The largest and finest Sour Cherry; for home or market; late.

Ostheme—A very hardy Sour sort, from Russia.

Yellow Spanish—An early Yellow Cherry, much grown for market.

We can also supply crees of the following varieties:

Belle de Choisy,	Black Eagle,
Black Heart,	Coe's Transparent,
Downer's Late, Red,	Elton,
Empress,	Late Duke,
Louis Phillipe,	Reine Hortense,
Luelling,	Rockport.

TESTIMONIALS.

LaGrange, N. Y., Oct. 30th, 1895.
Fred E. Young.

Dear Sir:—The 200 trees received of you the past spring all lived and grew finely during the summer, making over two feet of new wood. Considering the number of trees and dry season I think it an unbeaten record

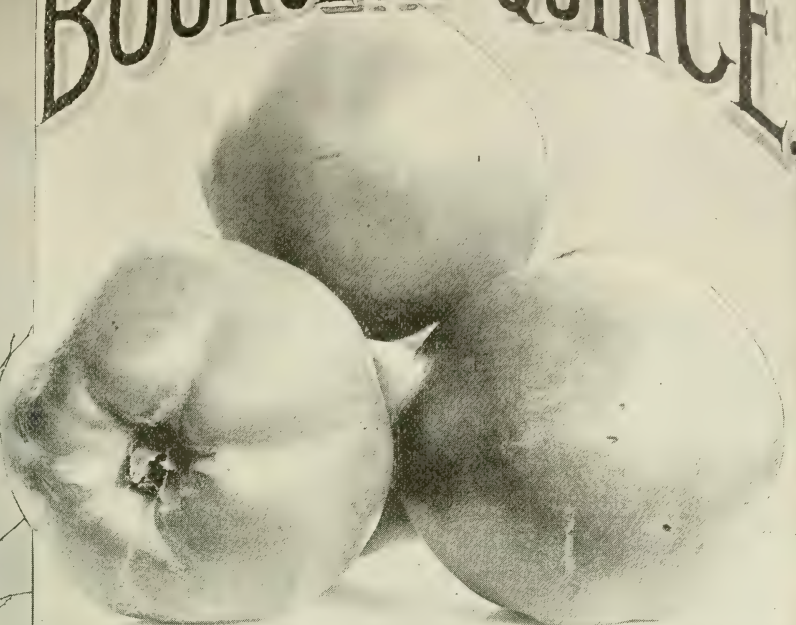
Yours respectfully,
Gaius A. VanKleeck.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 12th, 1895.
Fred E. Young, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I am well pleased with the trees. They are equal to any that I have ever bought here in Canada.

Yours truly,
George Kirten.

BOURGEAT QUINCE.



QUINCES--New Varieties.

✓ THE BOURGEAT QUINCE.

We believe this to be one of the finest Quinces ever offered. Of the best quality, tender; ripens right after the Orange, and *keeps* till past mid-winter. We had fine Quinces of this variety in February and March of last year. The fruit is very large, rich golden color; smooth, velvety skin, and has so far proved to be free from leaf-blight, not having blighted in 10 years, the leaves keeping green until killed by frost. Makes a fine tree, like Pears and Plums; three bushels of fruit have been gathered from a 10-year tree. We believe this variety will give the best satisfaction wherever grown. 75c. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

We have at this date, Jan. 14, fine specimens of the Bourgeat sent us by Mr. Adams of Mass. It is a grand variety.

Mr. J. W. Adams of Springfield, Mass., who was one of the first to test the Bourgeat, writes as follows, under date of Nov. 23, 1894:

"We imported one tree of the Bourgeat Quince some ten years ago, and that tree bore three bushels this year. Our grocer, Mr. Howard insists on having Quinces of that variety for his own family. A lady near here says she finds it superior to all others for cooking being *quickly* cooked like apples. Three years ago we carried to Westfield, ten miles, a nursery tree with several Quinces upon it. It has received several first premiums, one by the Mass. Hort.

Society this year. Mr. Meech of Meech's Prolific fame looked over the ground where we dug out a row and acknowledged that he could not find a blighted or fungus leaf. * * * It is a good keeper. We brought a half bushel basket this week to supply that grocer again; this time for a customer to whom he told he could not find in market any Quince, unless in this one place. Well, in that basket was only one which had begun to decay. We have kept six specimens until February, only one then showing decay. It is a very early bearer."

You cannot make a mistake in planting this variety and in planting it largely.

QUINCES.—Continued.

OTHER VARIETIES--Prices.

Orange and Champion, first-class, 25c. each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. Meech's Prolific and Rea's Mammoth, 30c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Champion—Very large, fair and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as the apple; ripens rather late.

Orange—Very large; bright golden yellow; fine flavor; one of the best. October.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large; bright golden yellow; fine flavor; excellent quality; larger than Orange. October.

Meech's Prolific—Beautiful color; shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin of bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious, unsurpassed for cooking. October.

Apricots.

Apricots have been very little grown in the Northern States because people thought they would not succeed, but this is not the case. We now have a variety, the **Harris**, that succeeds almost everywhere. Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches, very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits, and every family will be delighted to grow them. Mr. J. H. Hale, in the *Hartford Courant*, thus writes about the **Harris Apricot**:

"The Harris Apricot, a native seedling of Central New York, is being quite largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a marked success, fully as large as the best grown in California, but not quite so clear in color, but so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best in California. If New England people want to grow Apricots for home use or market it would appear that the Harris variety was the one best suited to the situation here."

Harris Apricot—Rich golden yellow; large size, very fine quality; early bearer and immensely prolific. 30c. each, \$3 per dozen.

Peaches.

They need no recommendation by us: every one knows the value of the Peach crop. They require well-drained, rich sandy loam. The trees need to be pruned yearly—cutting back the shoots and branches to good, sound fruit buds, and to keep up a vigorous growth of new wood. The ground must be kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops. Plant in spring only. Trim trees to a whip and cut back to four feet when setting.

TRIUMPH PEACH.

An Early Yellow Freestone, Ripening with Alexander.

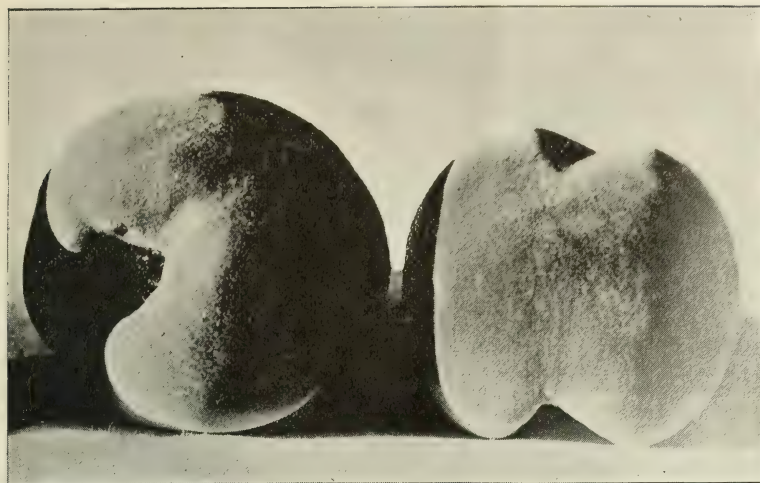
This New peach comes to us from Georgia. Fruit growers have, for many years, been looking for a good freestone market peach to take the place of the Alexander. The **Triumph** fully supplies their wants. It ripens with Alexander; blooms late; has large flowers; a sure and abundant bearer; and the tree makes a very strong growth. Several trees (two-year-old buds,) produced this season over half a bushel fruit each. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor. There are plenty of White Flesh, Cling-stone Early Peaches, but this is the first Yellow flesh Freestone and if it proves to be all claimed for it, it is certainly a boon to fruit growers. We can supply June Budded Trees only. Be sure and plant it.

Price Triumph June Buds, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

ELBERTA.

Among the large peaches Elberta takes the lead for beauty, size and quality and is more largely planted than any other peach. Mr. Hale of Conn., alone planted 60,000 trees of Elberta in his Georgia orchard. Elberta is one of the *hardest* of peaches, as large or larger than Crawford's Early, and fully its equal in beauty and flavor. The great drawback with Crawford's has been its *tenderness*, so that in many sections it cannot be grown successfully. In all such localities Elberta is the coming peach, the *crowning* glory of the peach crop. Those who know it are planting it by the thousands, and those intending planting will do well to make it one of their largest varieties. It combines extreme hardiness of tree and buds with largest size fruit making the finest yellow freestone peach in existence. Fruit yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of the highest quality; ripens almost with Early Crawford or slightly later. Price of Elberta, see next page.

CROSBY.



CROSBY—ONE-QUARTER SIZE.

This alone must make it very valuable—for how often the best of the old varieties entirely fail. It must be as hardy as an apple tree, and will supply a long felt want, and enable peaches to be grown in many sections heretofore impossible. We received a crate from the introducers two years ago, and we may say that it is one of the sweetest, richest and best colored peaches we ever saw. The size is about right and they kept with us fully three weeks in perfect condition after an express journey of nearly three hundred miles.

The illustration is direct from photograph, and shows the fruit about one-quarter size. Color, orange-yellow, with carmine on sunny side. Very beautiful. Tree willowy growth, like Wager; rather dwarf; ripens between early and late Crawford.

There is more money in this peach than any new fruit ever introduced. Those who know a good thing and buy will certainly reap the profit. Order early to secure them.

Largest size, 4 to 5 feet trees, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. First-class, 3 to 4 feet trees, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Champion—Another new and yet well known peach, of the finest quality, from *Ohio*. It is a white freestone, ripening about Sept. 1st here. It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture. The crowning event in its history was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red check, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, early, of the largest size and highest flavor.

Prices of Elberta and Champion.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
First-class, 3-4 ft. trees,	\$15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Largest size, 4-5 ft. trees, 20	2.00	20.00	120.00

Triumph and Champion—The great Early Peaches.

Crosby—The great Hardy Peach.

Elberta—The great Market Peach.

COLLECTION.

2 Triumph June Buds, - -	\$1 00
4 Crosby, 4-5 ft., - -	80
4 Elberta, 4-6 ft., - -	80
2 Champion, 4-5 ft., - -	40
12	\$3 00

The 12 Trees for \$2.20.

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES.

Prices.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
First-class, 3-4 ft.,	12	\$1 00	\$8 00
Largest size, 4-5 ft.,	15	1 50	10 00

Varieties.

Alexander—Medium size; white, covered with rich red; flesh whitish, half melting, juicy and sweet. Semi-cling. July.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow; flesh, yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; one of the best. Free. Sept.

Crawford's Late—Very large; yellow; rich, sweet. Free. Sept.

Early Canada—Large; fine quality; melting, juicy, sweet. Semi-cling. July.

Foster—Resembling the Early Crawford. Free. Sept.

Globe—Large; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow. Free. Sept.

The great Peach for the North. Has not failed to produce a crop in twelve years. Hardest of all Peaches. A beautiful Yellow Freestone Peach, with very small pit. Excellent flavor. It comes nearer being frost proof than any other. Hon. J. H. Hale, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, January 24, 1894, stated that it had not failed to fruit in eleven years and that nearly every bud came through the winter unimpaired.

PEACHES.—Continued.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; skin deep yellow; flesh juicy, melting; hardy; the best canning peach grown. Free. Sept.

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. One of the greatest favorites in all peach sections. Excellent for both home and market use. Free. August.

Old Mixon Freestone—Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy. Free. Sept.

Salway—Large; deep yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sugary. Free. October.

Schumaker—Very early; flesh yellowish white; quality good. Free. August.

Smock—Large; light yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, rich. Free. October.

Stump the World—Very large; creamy white; flesh white, juicy, high flavored. Free. September.

Wager—Medium; yellow; flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's; keeps and ships well. Free. September.

Wheatland—Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds. Extra large size; handsome golden color; ripens between Early and Late Crawford; larger than either and of most excellent quality; very firm and bears shipment well.

Wonderful—Large; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, exceedingly firm. Free. Sept.

Yellow Rarripe—One of the earliest; medium size; skin yellow; a fine peach. Free. August.

We can also supply trees of the following kinds: Amsden, Conklin, Early Rivers, Garfield, Hale's Early, Morris White, Steven's Rarripe, Susquehanna, Waterloo, Willett, etc.

Roses.

THE NEW CLIMBING ROSE—CRIMSON RAMBLER.



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crimson trusses is something magnificent and it is much enhanced by the glossy green foliage which makes a splendid background for the flowers.

It is entirely hardy, standing 18 degrees below zero, but where possible, should, like all roses, be given some protection.

Awarded 3 Gold Medals by The National Rose Society (England), The National Horticultural Society (France), and at the International Horticultural Society (England), and numerous first-class certificates of merit.

Fine out-door grown Plants, 30c. each; extra size, 3 to 5 feet plants, 50c. each.

NOTE.—This remarkable new rose seems to have taken this country by storm. No other rose in twenty years has had such a boom or received so many favorable comments. We believe every one of our customers will want one or more plants, and we can offer them now at a very low price. Order early before the supply is exhausted.

The **Crimson Rambler** comes to us from Japan. It is a Climbing Polyantha Rose, of great beauty and vigor, young plants often making shoots of eight to ten feet in a season. It will prove the most desirable variety yet introduced for training upon walls, trellises, etc., but can also be grown as a pillar rose (fastened to a stake), or by pruning back can be kept in bush form.

The flowers are a rich glowing crimson, bright and clear, with light center, and remain on the plant in perfect condition, with their freshness and beauty unimpaired, for more than two weeks. They are borne in immense clusters of from twenty to forty blooms, the individual flowers measuring from one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter. The effect produced by a large plant closely covered with these great

ROSES.—Continued.

NOTE—Our Roses are strong dormant plants grown out doors, well rooted and in every way first-class. They have in most cases already bloomed before being sent out and we believe will give every satisfaction and permanent success.

Among all summer flowers, none are so beautiful or so easily cultivated as **Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses**. The tender Tea Roses require a conservatory or greenhouse. The hardy Roses may be successfully grown out doors in any part of the Northern States with but little care or attention. We know of no other flower that will give such abundance and variety of bloom and be such a source of beauty and delight. They run in shades from purest white, pink and crimson to black, and bloom from June to September.

CULTURE—The Rose delights in an open situation and plenty of sunshine. They do best in a rich loam, but any good soil will do if thoroughly mixed and enriched with cow or barn-yard manure. Dig deep—fully 15 inches—and thoroughly pulverize. A good surface dressing of manure in the autumn, for protection against frost is advisable. This can be forked into the soil in the spring.

PRUNING—Prune early in spring. Cut out all weak, unripe wood, leaving only the best and strongest canes. Strong-growing kinds should be cut back to six eyes; weak sorts even closer.

PLANTING—Budded Roses should be planted with the union of stock and bud two inches beneath the soil. Lay each root out carefully, and tread soil firm; a little mulch will be beneficial. They should have good drainage. When planting, be sure and prune plants back to six or eight eyes, and leave only two or three strong canes. They will usually bloom the first year. If weather is dry, watering is necessary; and all freely planted roses should be saturated weekly—liquid manure is excellent.

NEW ROSES.

MARGARET

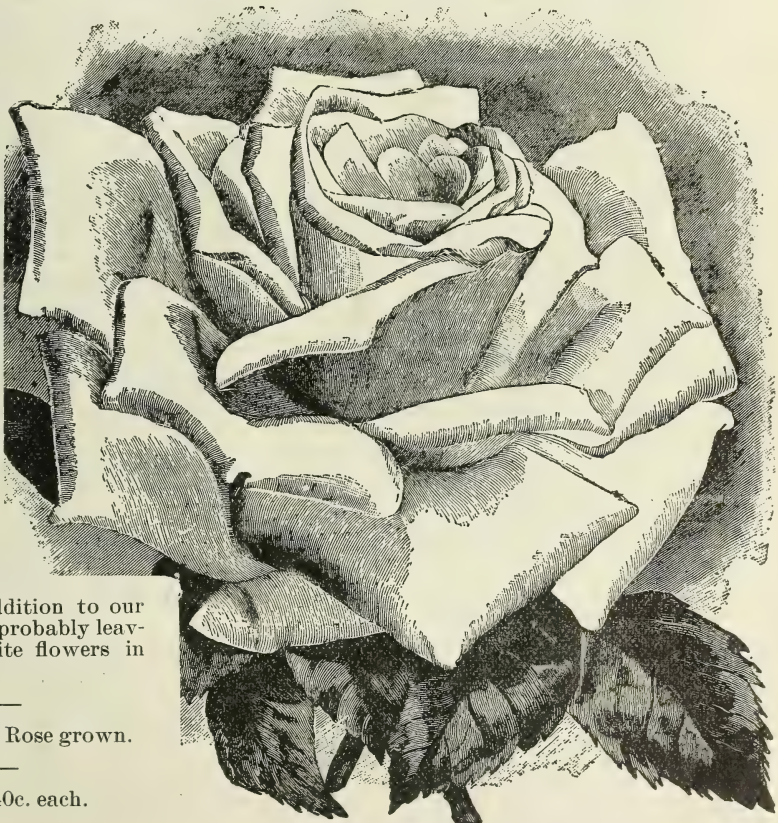
DICKSON.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of Great Britain.

This beautiful rose cannot be too highly recommended. It is of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green; a very strong grower. Regarding it the *London Journal of Horticulture* says: "A most valuable addition to our white perpetuals, probably leaving all other white flowers in the background."

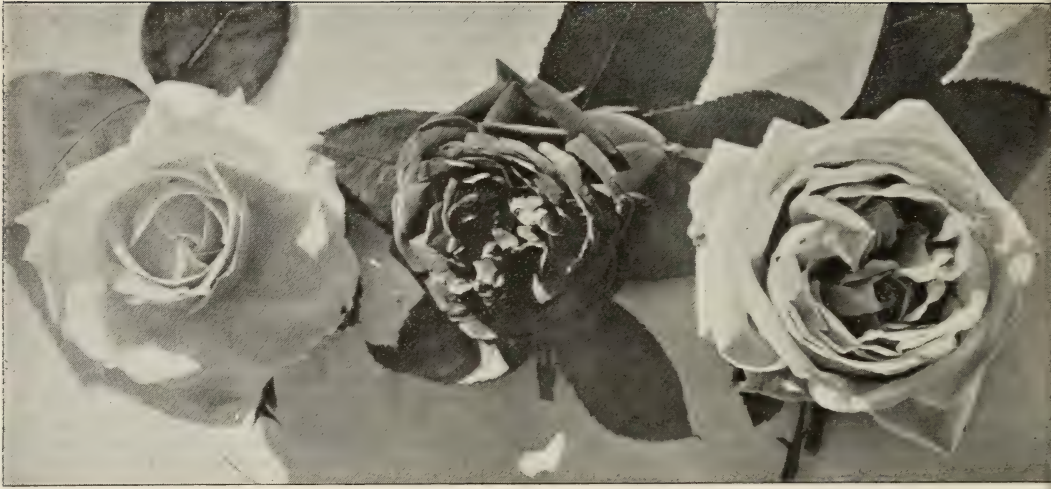
The finest White Rose grown.

Strong plants, 40c. each.



MARGARET DICKSON.

ROSES.—Continued.



MRS. CLEVELAND.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

Mrs. Cleveland—A lovely rose. Delicate waxy flesh color; flowers cup-shaped, very fine, much resembling the Mabel Morrison, to which it is superior. 30c. each.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the finest roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightfully fragrant; a vigorous grower; one of the finest dark roses; a superb rose. 30c. each.

Mrs. John Laing—A very distinct and beautiful rose. Delicate salmon pink, something after the style of Madame Gabriel Luizet; fine form, very fragrant; blossoms continuously through the summer. This is one of the most desirable, lovely roses that any one can plant; of all pink roses we consider it the best; do not fail to secure plants, as it will delight you. 30c. each.

Jennie Dickson—A truly magnificent new rose of the highest merit. Color, rosy pink, the entire edge of petals being distinctly edged with silvery pink, base of petals having a pale yellow zone, making a beautiful and novel contrast; flowers very large and full, with high center, which stands up prominently and is shown to great advantage; petals of immense size and beautifully smooth; growth vigorous; foliage distinct and handsome; blooms continuously throughout the season. A limited stock of fine, strong plants for this season. 40c. each.

Sir Rowland Hill—Rich, deep, port-wine color shaded with deep maroon changing to ruby claret; large, full, fine form. A grand new rose, even darker than the Prince Camille de Rohan; very double; a free bloomer; in our opinion, the best extremely dark rose yet introduced. 40c. each.

T. W. Girdlestone—A superb new rose of highest excellence; color, brilliant vermillion; base of petals shaded lake; thoroughly distinct and beautiful; blossoms of immense size; full, perfectly symmetrical in form; very highly perfumed; petals of great substance, large, round and smooth; a profuse and continuous bloomer; growth very robust; foliage of enormous size; a magnificent variety. 30c. each.

Duchess of Albany—Deep pink; form of La France. Flowers very large and full, and highly perfumed. 30c. Each.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF NEW ROSES.

1	Crimson Rambler,	-	-	30c.
1	Margaret Dickson,	-	-	40c.
1	Earl of Dufferin,	-	-	30c.
1	Mrs. John Laing,	-	-	30c.
1	Sir Rowland Hill,	-	-	40c.
1	M. P. Wilder,	-	-	25c.
6				\$1.95

The 6 Plants for \$1.70 Cash.
All First-class.

New Moss Rose.

Crimson Globe—Buds nicely mossed; flowers deep crimson, large, full and globular; growth very vigorous. This magnificent rose will be a great acquisition to the Moss Roses, as it possesses the fine form of a Hybrid Perpetual Flower. 35c. each.

Zenobia—Flowers fine satin-rose color, very soft and pleasing; large, full and globular, exceedingly fragrant, buds well mossed; growth vigorous; 50c. each.

ROSES—Continued.

The best of the new varieties of recent introduction. Strong 2-year plants, 25c. each.



MARSHALL P. WILDER—THE FINEST RED ROSE.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—Magnificent pink rose; best of its color; very large and fragrant; flowers cup-shaped, rich and full; Considered by many the finest rose grown.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; fragrant; the richest color; most vigorous; finest form and best bloomer of the red roses. The rose for the people.

La France—Delicate silver rose, shaded with pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; very double with delightful fragrance.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich, dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

The Finest of the Old Sorts.

Price 20c. Each.

Alfred Colomb—Bright crimson; very large and full; fine form.

Anne de Disbach—A lovely shade of pink; rich, double.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Crimson; rich and fine; the standard of excellence; most popular rose grown.

Gen. Washington—Bright crimson; fine; very double.

Paul Neyron—Rose; immense size; often 5 inches in diameter; fine.

Mad Plantier—White; very free blooming; a cemetery rose.

John Hopper—Bright Pink; full; a good rose.

Magna Charta—Bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden; hardy; double, full.

Harrison's Yellow—The best yellow; strong grower; fine.

Duke of Edinburgh—Scarlet, shaded maroon; very fine.

Francis Levet—Clear Rose; very full; large and free flowering.

Louis Van Houtte—The finest dark rose; rich crimson shaded maroon; a magnificent rose but slight grower.

Climbing Roses.

Fine for covering Porches, Verandas, etc. They bloom very freely. 20c. each.

Baltimore Belle—White climbing; very double; flowers in large clusters, making a perfect mass of bloom.

Queen of Prairie—Rosy red; flowers large and compact; goes fine with Baltimore Belle.

Empress of China—Rich pink; 30c. each.

ALL STRONG OUT-DOOR GROWN DORMANT PLANTS.

ROSES.—Continued.



TREE ROSE.

Moss Roses.

25c. Each.

Blanche Moreau—White; the finest white Moss.

Common Moss—Red.

Gracilis—Red; finest of all moss roses.

Mad. Ed. Ory—Carmine.

Salet—Red; an old favorite.

William Lobb—Red.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose; a fine rose.

Crested Moss—Pale pink buds; very beautiful Perpetual White Moss.

TREE ROSES.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose canes four to five feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn. They need winter protection. Protect with straw and build a little house of 4 boards around them, which can be taken down in spring.

We can supply White, Red, Pink and Crimson, named varieties, very fine, strong trees that will bloom the first year. \$1.00 each; 6 trees for \$5.00.

Evergreens.

Arbor-Vitæ—(*Thuja occidentalis*)—This is the finest of all evergreens; valuable for hedges; hardy, easily transplanted; nursery specimens rarely fail. It soon forms a beautiful dense hedge. 1½ to 2 feet, 20c. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz, \$20 per 100.

Douglas' New Golden—The most desirable Golden variety, especially for the Northern States. Hardy, and a free grower, with fine, golden, yellow foliage. \$1 and \$1.25.

Pyramidalis—The most beautiful of all the Arbor-Vitæs, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each.

Siberian—The best species native to that country; exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per doz.

Tom Thumb—A very small, compact little evergreen, with very fine foliage. It makes a beautiful ornament for a small yard or cemetery lot, and is fine for low hedges. 50c.

Juniper, Irish—2 feet, 50c. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75c. each.

Pine, Austrian—2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each. **White**, the well-known forest tree, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

Spruce, Hemlock—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each.

Norway, 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 30c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20 per 100.

Colorado Blue, one of the most beautiful and hardy of the Spruces; foliage a rich blue; very handsome. \$1.00.

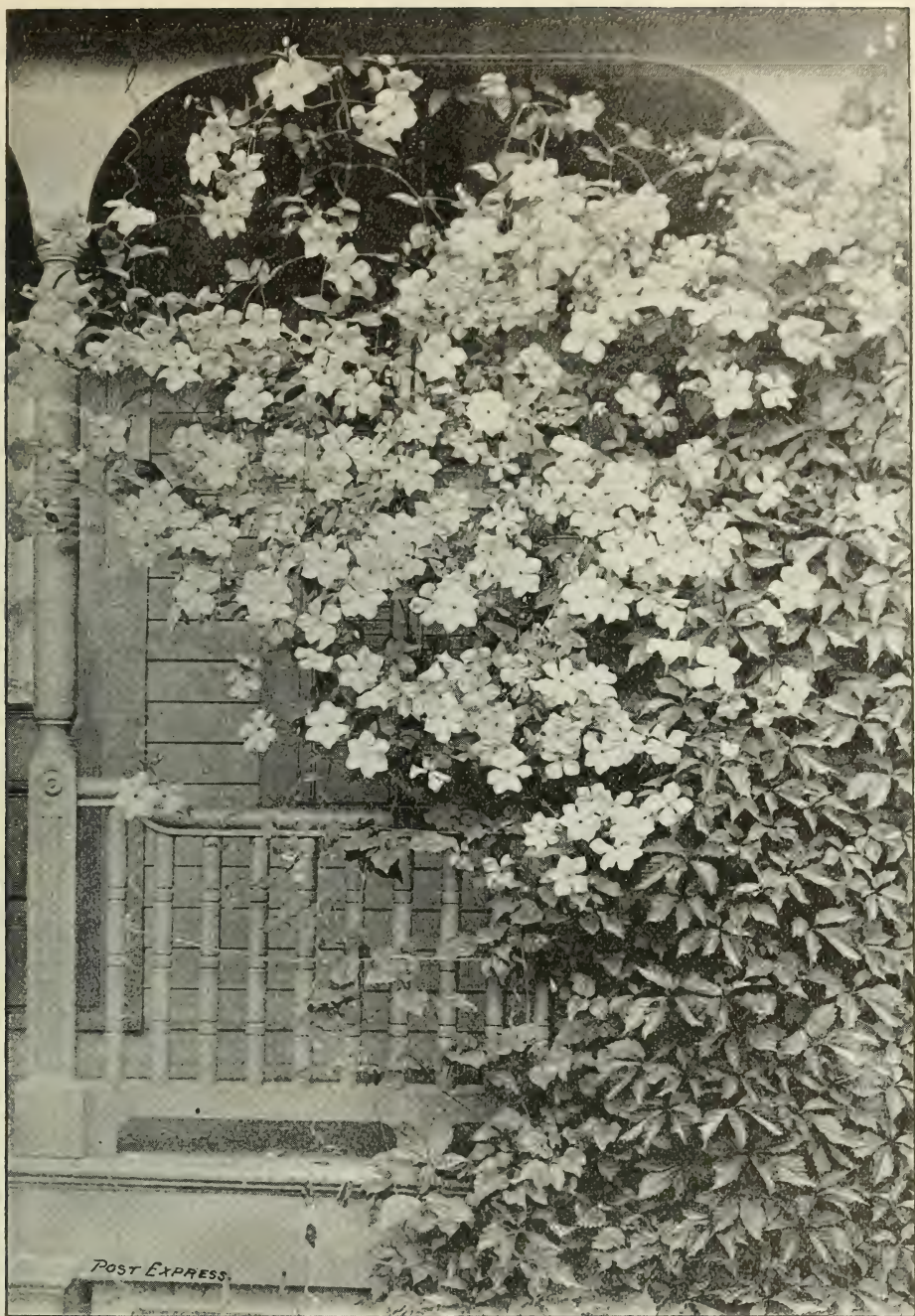
Nordman's Silver Fir—2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Dwarf Box for edging—60c. per doz.

HEDGING.

Honey Locust, 2 years, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 1 00 per 100
Osage Grange, 2 years, 12 to 18 inches.....	1 00 "
Japan Quince, 15 to 18 inches.....	15 00 "
Berberry, Common, 18 to 24 inches.....	15 00 "
Privet, California, 18 to 24 inches.....	8 00 "
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	10 00 "

Prices per 1,000 on application.



CLEMATIS.

As a climbing vine the Clematis has no equal. Its dense foliage, when fully grown; its great rich masses of flowers and rapid growth, combine to make it the most desirable flower for veranda, screens, walls, arbors, etc. It requires rich, deep, sandy loam, well enriched.

Clematis Henryii—Single. This is the finest white Clematis. Very large fine flowers; grows rapidly. Blooms freely during summer and autumn. See illustration. 50c. each.

CLEMATIS AND CLIMBING VINES.

Coccinea—Scarlet Clematis; flowers small, bell shaped, rich, deep scarlet; dies to the ground every winter, and grows 8 to 12 feet yearly; blooms freely. 25c. each.

Jackmanni—Single. Very large; deep purple; forms a perfect mass of the richest bloom; rapid grower and the very best purple sort. Very popular; gives a continuous bloom from July to October. Each 50c.

Kermisena—The best Clematis yet produced that verges on red; a beautiful variety, flowers about two-thirds the size of Jackmanni; a rapid grower, and the profusion of flowers is immense. Color, a bright wine red; brilliant and beautiful. 60c. each.

Mad. Ed. Andre—Flowers medium size; a shade of purple, near claret; velvety; very free flowering, continuing during summer. 60c. each.

Paniculata—Single. White, of extremely rapid growth, with large, dark, shining green foliage, and a profusion of flowers which are small, but borne in large panicles and delightfully fragrant; after flowering the seed-pods assume a bronze tint, contrasting finely with the dark foliage. 50c. each.

Ramona—Deep sky blue; very attractive; flowers 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Fully equal to Jackmanni and Henryii; new and very valuable. 60c. each.



CLIMBING VINES.

American Ivy (or Virginia Creeper)—25c. each.

English Ivy—30c. each.

Ampelopsis (or Japan Ivy)—For covering buildings of brick or stone; for churches, walls, etc.; requires no support, clings tightly to the smoothest surface. Bright green leaves, changing to red in autumn. It has no equal as an ivy. 25c. each; \$3 per dozen, postpaid.

Wistaria—One must see this plant in bloom to appreciate its magnificence. Perfectly hardy; grows like a grape vine, climbing 40 to 50 feet, nestling under the eaves. It flowers in spring, in long drooping racemes, the size and shape of a long bunch of grapes; very beautiful; pale blue. 30c. each.

Bignonia (or Trumpet Flower)—A vigorous climber, with clusters of scarlet flowers in August. 30c. each.

Honeysuckle—Beautiful climbing vines for arbors and porches.

Woodbine—Very strong grower; showy flower. 30c. each.

Hall's Japan—Almost evergreen, with pure white flowers, turning to yellow; very fragrant; vigorous, covered with flowers from July to December; best of all. 30c. each.

Monthly Fragrant—Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented. 25c. each.

Scarlet Trumpet—Flowers deep red, trumpet shape; blooms all summer; one of the prettiest. 25c. each.

Shrubs.

Parties intending to plant a large number of Flowering Shrubs should write us as we make up fine collections at **LOW RATES**. While nearly every person is acquainted with such shrubs as *Almond*, *Lilac*, *Pæonies*, etc., yet there are many of the finest shrubs still comparatively unknown.

Flowering Shrubs are most valuable among the ornamentals, whether planted in masses or as single specimens. They are indispensable in the parks, the city garden, or the country home. A judicious selection will give abundance of bloom the entire year.



ALTHEA.

One of the most showy flowering shrubs, strong erect growing, with large, bell shaped, double flowers, of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

Double White,	- - -	25c. each
" Red,	- - -	25c. "
" Rose,	- - -	25c. "
" Purple,	- - -	25c. "
" Variegated,	- - -	25c. "

BARBERRY--25c.

Purple Leaved—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant.

CALYCANTHUS.

Sweet-Scented Shrub—Very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of a rare chocolate color, deliciously fragrant; blossoms in June and at intervals. 25c. each.

CLETHERA ALNIFOLIA.

The Bee Plant—A desirable shrub with dark green foliage and showy spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers. 30c. each.

DEUTZIAS.

Crenata—Very beautiful and desirable; flowers double white, tinged with rose; luxuriant foliage; a very fine shrub. 25c. each.

Gracilis—Dwarf white; flowers in June; nice for cemetery or small lots; very beautiful. 25c. each.

ELEAGNUS

LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely silver-leaved shrub; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June and are followed by the fruit which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red, very showy and attractive. The fruit has a sharp, pleasant flavor and makes a delicious sauce. *Eleagnus* is one of the most valuable ornamental shrubs. 35c. each.



HONEYSUCKLES—Upright.

Red Tartarian—Beautiful rose colored; flowers in June. 20c.

White Tartarian—Flowers white. 20c.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HYDRANGEA.

It is perfectly hardy in all sections of the country and very easy to grow. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil. The flowers are immense large creamy white when first open, changing to pure white and turning pink with age. Commences to flower in July and remains in flower until November. For cemetery planting we know of nothing as desirable, and for large lawns should be planted in groups of a dozen to two dozen each. 25c. each, 6 for \$1.20.

JAPAN QUINCE.

A hardy shrub, having bright red flowers early in spring. Very beautiful on the lawn or in hedges; attracts attention by its brilliancy. 25c. each.

LILAC.

Purple—The well-known variety; one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. 25 cents.

White—Like the above except in color. 25 cents.

Persian—A medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers. 35 cents.

PÆONIES.

Pæonies—Very handsome, singly or in beds; bright colors and immense flowers; very popular. Fine, beautiful. They are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care.

COLORS.

Flesh, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pink, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Scarlet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

White 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



PÆONIA.

SHRUBS--Continued.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—Purple-leaf Plum.

This elegant small tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy, and the leaves are rich purple, with the ends of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining their bright purple through the entire season; more perfect in color than any other shrub. 25 cents.



JAPAN SNOWBALL.

The Japanese variety is one of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub six to eight feet high; it blooms in early June and for a long time is a solid mass of white, the plants being completely covered from the ground to the top of the branches with large balls of flowers as white as snow; often as many as twenty balls of flowers on a branch. The foliage in early summer is an olive green turning to a very dark green later in the season. 50c. each.

Common Snowball—Large white, 25c. each.

RHODODENDRONS.

These, wherever known, are universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificently hardy evergreen shrub that grow. They thrive in any good soil, and in the full blaze of the sun, but more luxuriant in a good well-prepared soil of leaf-mold and in partial shade.

Their broad, thick, evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle Rhododendrons to a foremost place in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by a magnificent array of beautiful flower-clusters, each one large enough for a bouquet, the shrubs are simply grand.

A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. Choice plants, 2 feet, with flowering buds, \$1.00 each.

PURPLE FRINGE.

A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower-stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. 25c. each.

SYRINGA.



Golden Leaved—A pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and will be found very pleasing and valuable among the shrubs; very sweet scented. 25c. each.

MR. FRED E. YOUNG, COSTELLO, PA., May 18, 1895.
Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Yours containing bill of stock at hand. Find enclosed check for \$24.30 to balance account. My dealings with you the past spring has been very satisfactory, everything just as represented to be.

It gave me great pleasure to deliver such stock to my patrons, not one word of complaint. Wishing you abundant success, I am,

Very respectfully, A. B. PEET.



SPIREA.

SHRUBS.—Continued.

SPIREA.

Spirea Golden—Foliage green, bordered with rich golden yellow; double white flowers; very effective and beautiful. 25c. each.

Callosa Alba—A dwarf variety, with pure white flowers in great profusion. 25c. each.

Prunifolia—Double daisy-like flowers; pure white. 25c. each.

Van Houtte—Finest of the Spiræas. A mass of blossoms; beautiful; when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing; perfectly hardy. 25c. each.



WEIGELA.

WEIGELA.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in such great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage.

Candida—This is the very best of all the white-flowered weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion. 25c.

Rosea—A beautiful shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in May and June. 25c.

Variegated—Beautiful foliage; very ornamental. 25c. each.



Yucca—Perfectly hardy and easily grown; very odd and beautiful. The stem on which the flowers are borne is sent up in July and forms a pyramid of creamy white bell shaped flowers. 50c. each.

Ornamental Trees.

We can supply the very finest specimens of Ornamental Trees in all sizes for lawn, street, or planting. This is a special trade by itself. We will be pleased to furnish prices on any selection desired or on any quality.

Write us your wants and we will try and please you. Prices are for different sizes.

Ash, White—A rapid-growing, native tree for planting on streets or in parks. 50 cents.

Alder—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp, moist soil, but thriving well everywhere. 50 cents.

Beech, Purple-Leaved—A beautiful lawn tree with deep purple foliage. \$1 each.

ELM.

American White—A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park and street trees. 50 and 75 cents.

Scotch—A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large. 50 and 75 cents.

Camperdown Weeping—Grafted six to eight feet high, this forms the most picturesque drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1 each.

CORNUS.

Florida (White-Flowering Dogwood).—Flowers white, three inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high. 75 cents.

Rubra (Red-Flowering Dogwood). It possesses the same freedom of flowering as the white variety, a bright, fresh and cheerful rosy red. 75 cents.

Pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A weeping form of *Cornus florida*, distinct from all other weeping trees; makes a magnificent specimen, either summer or winter. \$1.50 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUT.

White-Flowering—A superb variety, well known. 60 cents.

Red-Flowering—Not so rapid a grower as White, and blooms later; foliage a deep green; very showy tree. \$1 each.



BIRCH.

Cut-Leaved Weeping—One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Young's Weeping—The most beautiful weeping tree grown. Trails upon the ground. \$1 each.

LABURNUM—50c. Each.

Larch — (European) — rapid - growing drooping slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. 50c.

LINDEN.

European—A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.

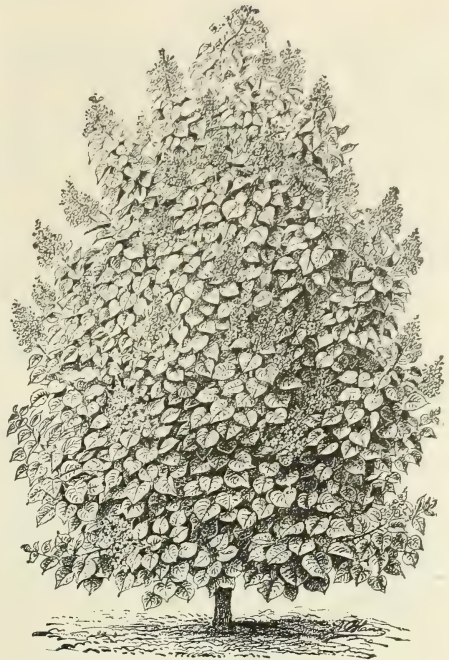
American—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street planting, giving quick shade in spring. 50 cents.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. 50c. each.

Oak Leaf—A beautiful variety, with oak shaped leaves; a clean, straight tree. 50c. each.

Weeping—Very odd and attractive; covers the ground completely, making a perfect shade in summer; valuable on lawn among upright growing trees. 75c. each.



CATALPA.

Catalpa—One of the most beautiful lawn or street trees, producing magnificent flowers early in spring; very rapid growing; beautiful. 35 cents.

Speciosa—A variety originating in the west; more symmetrical in growth than common Catalpa. 50 cents.

Teas' Japanese Hybrid—Vigorous, upright growth; large, luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers and a delicate fragrance when the tree is in bloom. A magnificent tree. \$1 each.

MAGNOLIAS.

The Magnolias are the most beautiful of all trees, and should be planted on every lawn. The foliage is magnificent. The flowers are showy, fragrant and borne in the greatest profusion, even when the trees are very young.

Acuminata — (Cucumber Magnolia) — A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of from 50 to 80 feet. 75c. each.

Soulangeana—Flowers white and purple; foliage large, glossy and massive; very profuse, hardy and one of the most desirable for all planters. \$1.00 each.

Conspicua—A beautiful variety, with large white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size. \$1.00 each.

Speciosa—Resembles the Soulangeana, flowers not as large or as deep in color, exceedingly free bloomer, and flowers remain on tree longer than any other. \$1.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued.

MAPLES.

Ash-Leaved—A fine, rapid-growing variety; very hardy, and excellent for avenues. 50c.

Norway—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after other trees are bare. 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Scarlet—Of the Norway type in both growth and habit; its leaves, when they appear, are blood-red, and they hold this color some-time before changing to a beautiful green. \$1.00 each.

Silver-Leaved—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth; desirable for quick effects. 50c. and 75c.

Sugar—A very popular tree both for lawns and avenues; symmetrical. First-class. 50c. and 75c.

Wier's Cut-Leaved—A variety with cut or dissected foliage; its shoots slender and drooping, almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. The foliage is silvery underneath. 50c. and 75c.



LEAVES OF JAPAN.

Japanese Maples—The Japanese Maples for beauty of coloring is unsurpassed, and for effective grouping are invaluable; strong plants, with finely cut bright and dark red, yellow and green and variegated leaves. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

JUDAS TREE.

American—A small-growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. 75 cents.

MULBERRIES.

Teas' Weeping—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn. \$1.00 each.

New American—This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree; fruit jet black. 50c. each.

Russian—First-class. 35c. Each.

Downing—Everbearing; a handsome lawn tree, with delicious berries; fruits at four and five years of age; continues in bearing three to four months of the year, making it very desirable. 50c. each.

POPLAR.

Carolina—A native tree of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. It is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities. 35c. each.

Balsam—(Balm of Gilead) a remarkably rapid growing tree, with luxuriant, glossy foliage. 35c. each.

Lombardy—A native of Europe; remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. 25c. each.

PLUM—Purple Leaf.

See Shrubs.

Salisbury—(Maiden Hair)—A rare elegant tree from Japan, with singular foliage, unlike that of any other tree; almost fern-like, of free growth, and every way desirable. 50c. each.

TULIP TREE.

Whitewood—One of the grandest of our native trees, of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolia. 50c. each.

THORN.

Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double. 35c.

WILLOW.

Wisconsin—(Weeping)—A large tree with long, drooping branches, similar to the Babylonica, but much hardier. 50c. each.

Babylonica—(Weeping)—A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long wavy branches make it very attractive. 50c. each.

Willow Kilmarnock—Five to seven feet high; it forms without any trimming; an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage, and perfect umbrella head, unique in form; hardy. 50c. each.

Nut Trees.

[?] During the past few years a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees has taken place. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profit, the nuts in many cases paying better than for crops or fruit, while they are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a handsome profit.

CHESTNUTS.

Early Reliance, Japan (grafted)—The second to ripen. Tree of low dwarf spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately—one-year grafts are frequently loaded; nuts large, measuring four inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristic of running three to five nuts to the bur. Tree enormously productive—a ten-foot tree yielding three to six quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripening September 18 to 20. Price, 1 year, \$2.50 each.

Giant Japan Chestnut—Distinct in growth from American varieties; bears quite young; nuts of immense size, very sweet. First-class, \$1.50 each.

Advance, Japan (grafted)—An upright, vigorous grower. Comes to bearing at two to three years of age, and very productive, about two quarts to a ten-foot tree. The nut is large in size, running two to three to the bur; dark in color, smooth and handsome. Price, 1 year, \$2.50 each.

THE JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT

Is among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. It is quite distinct from the European varieties, being hardier, and the nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness. It comes to bearing at 3 to 4 years of age. Their *early bearing* and *great productiveness* of enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. \$1 each.

American Sweet—A native tree; nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. The chestnut should be planted wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. 50c. each.

Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts, that find a ready market at good prices. 50c. each; \$4 per doz.

Numbo Chestnut—An improved variety, producing very large fruit. First-class. \$1.00 each.

Paragon—A magnificent variety; nuts large, three or more in a bur; of very good quality. Vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish. Trees 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

PECAN.

Paper Shell—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall, producing heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality. 50c. each; \$4 per doz.

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms. 50c. each.

Soft or Paper Shell—This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond or Lady Finger of the shops," and although preferable to the hard shell, it is not as hardy; kernels sweet and rich. 50c. each.

FILBERT.

This is of the easiest culture; of dwarf habit; entirely hardy; abundant yielder; succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing young.

Kentish Cob—This is one of the finest and largest of filberts; oblong and of excellent quality. 50c. each.

Cosford, Thin Shell—An English variety; valuable for thinnest of shell and sweetness of kernel. 50c. each.

English—The sort usually sold at the fruit stands. 50c. each.

WALNUTS—See next page.

NUTS—Continued.

WALNUTS.

Butternut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 75c. each.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality. 50c. and 75c. each.

Walnut, English—A fine, lofty growing tree. It produces immense crops of its thin shelled delicious nuts; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In the south large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. 50c. each.

Garden Roots.



RHUBARB—Nice Roots

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Myatt's Linnæus.....	10c.	\$1.00	\$5.00

ASPARAGUS—2 Year—Fine.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Conover's.....	25c.	\$1.00	\$7.00
Palmetto.....	50c.	1.50	8.00

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

A good substitute for the huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is reddish purple in color, changing to a bluish black. In flavor it is mild, rich subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. 15c. each; 75c. per doz.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

This is a shrub, which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. The tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40 degrees below zero without injury; the shrub would grace any lawn when in blossom. 30c. each.

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TERMS AND PARTICULARS—See Inside Back Cover.

50

This coupon is good for 50 cents in Stock, Books or Papers with an order of \$10.00 or over; and for 25 cents with an order of \$5.00.

CONDITIONS.—The only conditions are that you fill out the attached sheet with the names of 10 or more farmers or fruit grower in your section, who are interested in fruits and who you believe would be pleased to have our catalogue. If you have sent us names before send new ones now.

Biggle Berry Book, The best work on small fruits. (See page 4.)

American Gardening, The best horticultural paper. (See inside back cover.)

Name.....

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	STATE.

EXPRESS RATES.

Trees and small fruits are now carried by express companies at 20% discount from the regular rate. A considerable saving. Small packages of a few trees, vines or plants will go best by express,—we often send 25 to 50 trees this way. The charges range from 35 cts. to \$1.00 per bale, according to weight and distance. We pack as light as possible, but still securely. We can send bales by freight when desired, but advise small orders to go by express. Strawberries must always go by mail or express.

FREIGHT RATES.

Present freight rates on *trees* boxed from Rochester to points in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Ontario, New England States, average from 10 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, according to distance. To Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, 35 to 45 cents; to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, 45 to 75 cents.; to Virginia, W. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, about 35 cents.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

We have the N. Y. C. & H. R.; N. Y. L. E. & W.; B. R. & P.; R. W. & O.; W. N. & P.; W. S. and L. V. Roads and their connections, and can reach any point direct in quick time. We have American, United States, National and Wells, Fargo & Co., Express Companies.

WEIGHT OF TREES AND VINES PACKED.

Carefully packed in tight boxes with *pure moss*, trees will weigh: Per 100 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees, 100 to 200 pounds, according to size and grade.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries Raspberries, Shrubs, Roses, in small lots are usually done up in *burlap* and go in with trees all right, excepting Strawberries, Asparagus and Raspberry Tips, which must go separate by themselves, or they will heat. Strawberries always by mail or express. Large lots will weigh packed, from one-fourth to one-half as much as fruit trees.

TERMS.

This Catalogue has been prepared with special care, and we believe that every tree or plant offered will be found exactly as represented. The illustrations herein are as exact and accurate as can be made.

How to Order.—Always use the order sheet. Write plainly and be sure to give your name, address, and all particulars.

When to Order.—Order early and have stock reserved. We have now many orders already booked for Spring delivery. Do not wait until ready to plant, and expect the goods in 24 hours. The season is short, and early orders give us time to get the stock out and off in proper condition, which we could not do if it is left until the last moment. Order in February or early in March if possible.

When to Plant.—We begin shipping in March, and being far north we can ship very late in the Spring with every success. Planting should not be done until the soil has become settled and dry. A perfectly dormant tree can be planted anytime and succeed, but it is best to plant as early as possible.

Terms.—Cash with order, or C. O. D., unless otherwise specially arranged. Remit by P. O. Money Order, Express, Draft or Registered Letter. Money in ordinary letters is not safe and entirely at senders risk. Have checks certified and add 15 cents for exchange. We can only give you the advantages we do, the low prices, and the best quality of goods by doing a cash business. Orders to be sent C. O. D., should always be accompanied with at least one-quarter of the amount of the bill, the remainder to be paid before the stock is taken from the express or freight office.

Packing.—In pure moss, *free*. Packed to go any distance without injury.

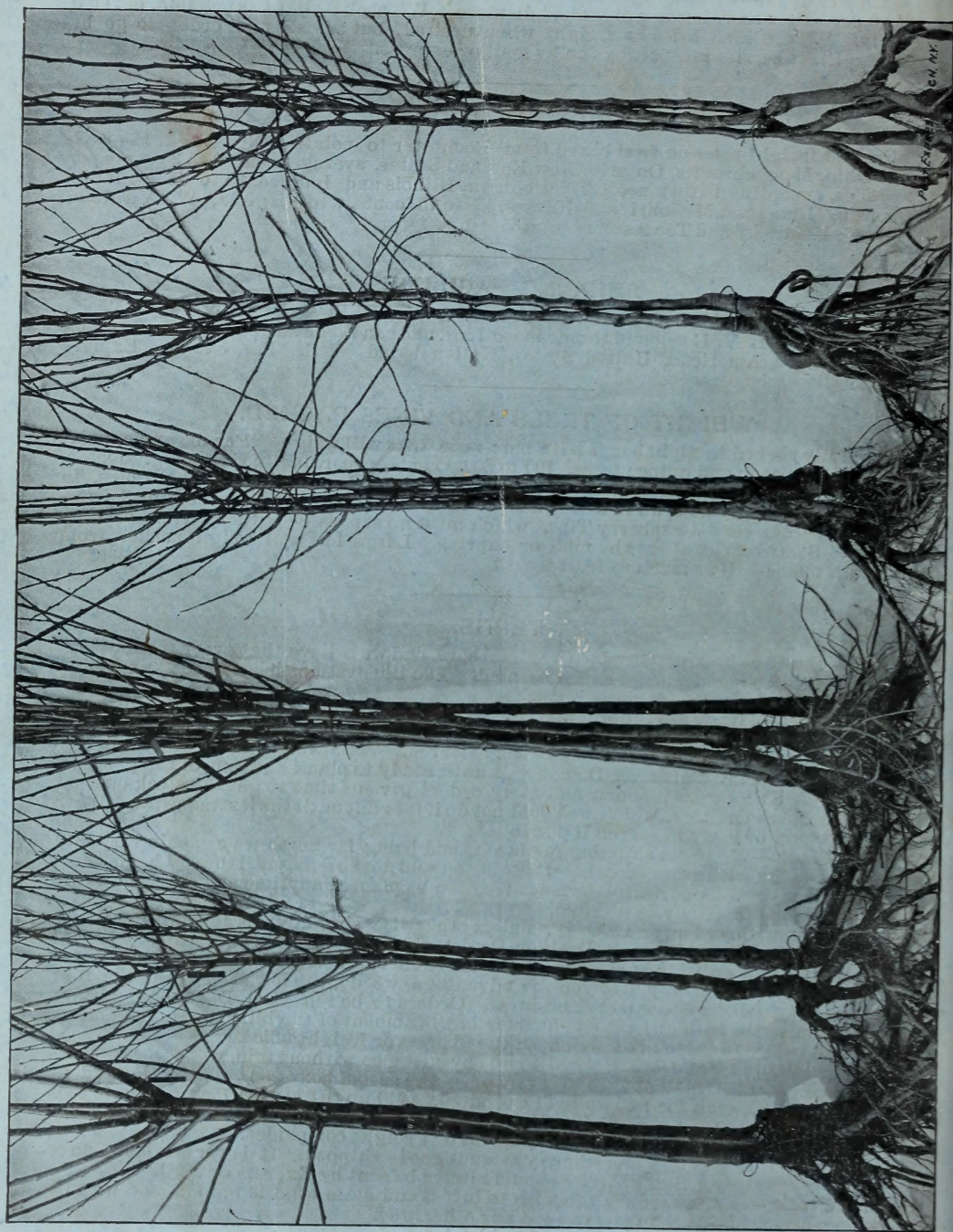
Boxing.—We make a small charge to cover part of the cost of boxes, as follows: For orders of less than \$5, send 25c.; \$5 up to \$10, send 50c.; \$10 up to \$20 send 75c.; \$20 up to \$30, send \$1; \$30 up to \$50, send \$1.50. For larger orders, special prices will be made for boxes. All goods delivered free to Express or Freight companies.

Shipping.—Tell us just how and where you want goods shipped. It is very seldom anything goes astray. Strawberries should always be sent by Express or Mail.

Surplus Stock.—Send us money you wish to invest and state what is wanted, and we will send you more for it than you can get any other way.

Quantities.—500 at 1,000, 50 at 100 and 6 at 12 rates.

Guarantee.—While we use the greatest care to have everything we send out true to name, we accept orders only on the condition, that should anything prove untrue to name, we will replace it free, but not liable for any amount greater than the original price paid to us.



CH. NY.